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Pym Says Falkland Talks Are Making No Progress

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain said Friday that his latest talks on the Falkland Islands conflict with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had not made any significant progress.

In London, the British Defense Ministry said that crewmen of the British fleet that was approaching the Falklands had been ordered to "defense stations," the highest state of war readiness short of combat alert.

Argentina's president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, toured southern air and naval bases Friday after returning to the mainland from an inspection trip to the Falklands, where he told his battle-ready troops to "fight until the last drop of blood" to keep the Falklands. The Falklands were seized by Argentina on April 2 after years of fruitless negotiations on their status.

Mr. Pym said at a press conference Friday afternoon that serious differences remained between the British and Argentine positions. "I can't report any particular progress except to the extent that a very thorough and deep exploration of the possibilities must be a kind of process," he said.

The British foreign secretary was continuing his discussions with Mr. Haig Friday afternoon, and planned to leave for London Friday night. He said it was up to Mr. Haig to decide whether to visit Buenos Aires for further talks with Argentine leaders.

Signs of Change Seen

Mr. Pym said Argentina was changing its attitudes following the imposition of economic sanctions by Commonwealth and Common Market countries and a call from the United Nations Security Council for a troop withdrawal.

"There are plenty of signs of a change . . . of a new way from coming at present from their position of staking their claim by force."

Saying he had given no assurances to the United States re-

garding the use of force by Britain and none had been sought, Mr. Pym added: "What we've been spending our time talking away and trying to get a peaceful settlement and as I say we shall use every endeavor to achieve it and it's going to be jolly difficult."

British defense sources said Thursday that the entire 61-ship armada in the South Atlantic had been ordered to "defense stations." That means that off-watch personnel sleep in their clothes, carry gas masks and life jackets at all times, spend only two minutes taking a shower, wear helmets on upper decks and stop wearing nylon clothing to reduce risk of burns in action.

A senior defense source in London said Friday that advance ships from the British fleet had arrived in the "vicinity" of South Georgia Island, 800 miles (1,280 kilometers) west of the Falkland capital of Port Stanley, which is called Puerto Argentino by Argentina, and were caught in a storm with 40-

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Mr. D'Ambrasio, 38, a former army major linked to rightist terrorism, was elected president by Robert White, a former U.S. ambassador, as a "pathological killer."

He has vowed to eradicate the leftist guerrillas fighting the civilian-military junta that came to power in 1979. He also opposed the land reform program and bank nationalization implemented by Mr. Duarte, the civilian head of the junta.

The compromise candidate for provisional president was said by politicians of three different parties to be Mr. Magaña, president of the Banco Hipotecario, a large semi-private national mortgage bank.

Mr. Magaña, 57, was described by legislators as a political independent and a flexible man with a centrist to liberal leanings and close ties to the military. His name, according to a legislator, was one of three suggested to the politi-

ay night that the Cabinet
ject, he intervened to correct himself, saying, "The use
of force cannot be ruled out at any stage." first." Perhaps, he continued, he would
tion a couple of frigates off Stanley is

Had he made a slip of the tongue in his first comments? Or had the prime minister or one of her associates told him that he was taking the pressure off the Argentine government at precisely the moment when it was most needed? No one in authority provided an answer.

Mrs. Thatcher, pressed on the issue Thursday, said that regardless of world reaction, "we cannot rule out the use of force." Otherwise, she asserted, "negotiations could go on endlessly."

First Shot

On Wednesday, the reaction of British military tactics was raised again by Rear Adm. John F. Woodward, the commander of the task force. He told British correspondents aboard his flagship, the Hermes, that he intended to set up an air blockade around the islands with the helicopters and planes based on his two carriers, the Hermes and Invincible.

Adm. Woodward said, however, that his task force would not fire the first shot; he would try to lure the Argentines into doing it. "If they do," he said, "then I should be in a position to say the same thing again."

At the Ministry of Defense on Thursday, a considerable embarrassment over the remarks of Defense Minister John Nott was acknowledged. He said he would not "shoot first" once the flotilla had reached Atlantic.

And the government had made no move about imposing an air blockade, which is a risky business because of the possibility that a based aircraft could threaten the British.

Spokesmen for the ministry said that Woodward had not exceeded his orders but that they did not confirm that the fleet would use these tactics.

Finally, it was not clear how much had been given to Mr. Pym for his talks in Washington. A highly placed government source said he had no intention of talking to Argentine envoys who were to be in Washington this weekend.

But the Foreign Office warned that it was not clear what could happen when the secret-policies discussions began.

Johannes Rau, Willy Brandt and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, from left, the three leaders of the Social Democratic Party, sang the traditional worker's movement song at the party congress.

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli Army troops, using a huge pile-driving machine, punched a hole in a bomb shelter in the town of Yamit on Friday and forcibly removed extremist settlers who had barricaded themselves inside to protest the scheduled turnover Sunday of the remaining third of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt.

Eleven members of the extremist Jewish Defense League, including its leader, U.S.-born Rabbi Meir Kahane, were dragged out of the bunker and driven away in police vans.

Meanwhile, explosions ripped through the Mediterranean coastal town as army specialists continued blowing up buildings that dozens of bulldozers were not able to raze.

Another 20 ultranationalists, most of them university students, were removed from the top of the 100-foot-high (30-meter-high) spire of a 1967 war memorial with the aid of a construction crane. They offered only passive resistance and were lowered to the ground in a steel mesh cage.

By nightfall, only 50 opponents of the Sinai withdrawal remained in Yamit, with the agreement of the Israeli authorities, and most of the town that once was the home of 2,000 settlers had been reduced to rubble.

Brig. Gen. Chaim Ezer, chief of
Proc. 2, Col. 4

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

SAN'A, North Yemen — Early last month in this mountainous land strategically located at Saudi Arabia's southern back door, two government fighter-bombers were shot down by guerrillas. The government planes and the anti-aircraft weapons used by the guerrillas were all supplied by Moscow.

The incident illustrates the extent to which the Soviet Union has deftly positioned itself on all sides of the guerrilla war here, a conflict in which the United States is conspicuous by its relative absence.

Three years ago, the Carter administration poured 390 million in arms into North Yemen to demonstrate determination to "draw the line" against Soviet expansionism in the Middle East.

But for a variety of reasons, President Carter appeared to lose interest in the conflict, and the Reagan administration has apparently decided to ignore it despite its implications for the long-term security of Saudi Arabia, the principal foreign supplier of oil to the United States.

Officials in the government of President Ali Abdullah Saleh say it was this U.S. attitude, coupled with delays in Saudi aid, that forced them in the face of ongoing insurrection to turn to the Soviet Union.

But Western diplomatic sources said that while Moscow was glad to provide between \$1 billion and \$1.5 billion in weapons and about 600 military advisers recent years, it has continued to arm the guerrillas directly through Southern Yemen.

"If things continue as they are, North Yemen will be a Communist state within five years," warned a Western official who was disturbed by the trend.

A Western diplomat was less alarmed about North Yemen's immediate fate but said "parallels with Afghanistan are there." But he said he did not think a

Communist takeover would happen "at least for another generation."

North Yemen serves as a natural land corridor into the Saudi kingdom, and the uncontrolled flow of people, goods and arms between the two nations long has been a problem.

Saudi Arabia is North Yemen's main financial backer and purchaser of Western arms. At the same time, the Saudi Arabians are said to give millions of dollars in bribes to fiercely independent northern tribes, thus assuring a Saudi zone of influence and considerable leverage over San'a.

There is no agreement among diplomats and North Yemeni analysts about what Soviet strategy is toward North Yemen. But there can be little doubt about Moscow's growing presence and importance.

Three years ago, Carter administration officials estimated there were 200 or fewer Soviet advisers and said they were mostly confined to an air base outside the coastal port of Hodeida, where they trained North Yemenis on MiG aircraft.

Today, Western diplomatic sources said that Soviet numbers have roughly tripled and that, in addition to Hodeida, they are training North Yemeni pilots on Sukhoi fighter-bombers in San'a and on MiG-17s in the southern city of Taiz.

The Soviet Union has also provided most of the weapons to the North Yemeni armed forces. Among the weapons are 650 tanks, 450 personnel carriers, three squadrons of MiGs and one of Sukhois and most of North Yemen's helicopters.

Ironically, the biggest Soviet arms deal came shortly after the United States poured in nearly \$400 million of Saudi-purchased arms — a squadron of F-5Es, 64 M-60 tanks and 100 personnel carriers — in March, 1979.

Later the same year, President Saleh, disappointed over Saudi delays in delivering the U.S. arms, turned

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7.)

Atlantic: A Rough Place for War

Argentine Ships Battered by Winds and Waves

By Richard Harwood

USHUAIA, Argentina — In this non-shooting war, even a little gumbat ride in the South Atlantic is instructive.

Mother Nature is angry here. Freezing winds off the snowcapped Andes have reached more than 40 knots. The Argentine warship pitches and heaves in the troughs between the waves. Rain engulfs us in horizontal sheets. Soon it will snow. We are virtually blind except for the radar.

It is a rotten place for a navy and for a war.

The Strait of Magellan lies just to the north. To the south is Cape Horn and then Antarctica. Over the centuries, dozens of ships have found graves in these hostile waters.

On the bridge of the Barradero, a 65-foot boat built in Israel, Lt. Cmdr. Ussinger offers a consoling comment: "Think how lucky you are. You would not like the conditions further out."

This is true. In the Falkland Islands, 12 hours of sailing time from here, 70-knot winds and horrendous seas are reported.

Beagle Channel

We are in the Beagle Channel, named for the ship Robert Fitzroy and Charles Darwin used in the last century in their quest for life in the evolutionary chain. Captain Cook and Sir Francis Drake are other alumni of the South Atlantic.

The Barradero is based at Ushuaia, often called the last town on Earth. The next southern habitation is in the region of the South Pole, a brisk journey of 2,500 miles.

Last Thursday night, Cmdr. Ussinger was to steam out on a "top secret" mission, not to return

until the Falklands crisis had ended.

In Ushuaia harbor, we tie up alongside other camouflaged gunboats with torpedoes lashed to their decks. A missile-carrying frigate recently has departed, swelled up in the storm. The 25th of May, the old British carrier now owned by the Argentines, is said to be out there, not too far away, but that is more likely rumor than fact.

Cmdr. Ussinger and his eight-man crew are relaxed, unemotional and apparently confident on the brink of war. "It will be interesting," he said, "to fight them with their own weapons."

Off the Mark

In the case of the Barradero, his statement is a bit off the mark. The boat could have been the product of a UN committee. The hull is Israeli, the engines are American, the radar is British and the weaponry — 20mm guns, rockets and a 125mm anti-aircraft battery — is of various origins, the United States included. It is designed to support and put ashore commandos, but not in weather such as this. There is no room for them below decks. So the Barradero's mission in the days ahead is a genuine mystery.

To some extent that is the case with the entire Argentine fleet. There is no doubt that it is putting out to sea. But, a high-ranking naval officer said, "We will not go into the mouth of the wolf." It is unclear whether he meant that the Argentines would stay clear of the British fleet or merely stay clear of the British submarines in the blockade zone that extends for 200 miles around the Falklands.

The assumption here is that the British will operate in waters east of the Falklands, where they would

be out of range of Argentine land-based aircraft. The Argentine fleet, presumably, would operate west of the Falklands, out of range of the British.

But that is all conjecture in the prevailing atmosphere of obsessive secrecy. On flights out of Buenos Aires to towns in the south with military installations, passengers are required to pull down the window shades. Airport transients are hauled away in curtained buses to await their plane connections in holding centers miles away.

Three British journalists have spent days in the jail at Ushuaia on suspicion of espionage. They were arrested for taking notes and photographs at the Rio Grande Airport, where Mirage and Dagger interceptors are parked.

In Ushuaia this week, my interpreter was arrested and detained for three hours for photographing the harbor sunrise; the Barradero and its sister vessels presumably appeared in the picture. A U.S. photographer was picked up the same morning for photographing an innocuous Ushuaia street scene.

There is an amusing contradiction in some of these measures. The only planes handling civilians in and out of Ushuaia are operated by the Argentine Air Force. They have no window curtains, so we get a fine view of the military forces and preparations at such bases as Rio Grande and Rio Gallegos.

These preparations are going forward with great energy. Food and ammunition stocks are loaded daily aboard C-130s and Boeing 737s for flights to the Falklands from such bases as Rio Gallegos and Comodoro Rivadavia. The Argentines call this their "air bridge" to the 10,000 or so troops on the islands.

two-hour visit Friday to navy headquarters in a London suburb and was briefed by the navy commander in chief, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, and members of his staff.

"The visit implied no heightening of tension," a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

The British Broadcasting Corp., in a message beamed to Argentina on its World Service radio, broadcast warnings Friday to the estimated 17,000 Britons in Argentina to leave without delay by commercial flights.

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Argentina, which maintains that it inherited a Spanish claim to the islands, has insisted that it retain sovereignty over the Falklands during any peace talks.



An Argentine Air Force cargo helicopter is directed to a landing on the Falkland Islands.

Paris Sets Anti-Terrorist Measures

United Press International

PARIS — France announced Friday that it was tightening border checks and reviewing its policy of granting political asylum in an effort to combat terrorist acts like the bombing on Thursday near the Champs-Elysees.

The national train company, meanwhile, confirmed that it had received a letter threatening to bomb trains between Paris and Marseilles. The letter was signed by "Friends of Carlos," a reference to the elusive terrorist, born in Venezuela, as Illich Ramirez Sanchez, who threatened last month to make unspecified attacks against French officials unless two foreigners arrested on explosives charges were released. A few hours after the bomb went off on Thursday, the two foreigners were sentenced to prison.

The train company emphasized, however, that there was no proof that the letter was actually from Carlos. They said that more than 80 such letters had been received since a bomb killed five persons aboard a Paris-Toulouse train on March 29.

Nevertheless, the threat, combined with a bomb scare on a high-speed train and the Paris explosion on Thursday that killed one person and injured 63, created fears of a growing terrorist campaign in France.

The Paris-Lyon TGV (high-speed train) was held up for two and a half hours on Thursday night by a telephone call that warned a bomb was on board. Officials found nothing, and the train completed its run.

Interior Minister Gaston Defferre announced the new measures after an emergency Elysee Palace meeting led by President Francois Mitterand. Officials described the meeting as a war council.

Mr. Defferre said that the government would conduct stricter border checks and be more selective in granting visas, in addition to taking other measures that would be kept secret. He also announced a review of the position of political exiles in France. He added: "The government does not regret its expulsion of two Syrian diplomats."

The two Syrian Embassy diplomats were expelled Thursday

shortly after the bombing, but the government did not directly accuse them of complicity. Michael Kasouha, the Syrian cultural secretary, left Friday for Damascus. The other diplomat, Commandant Nassan Ali, naval attaché, will leave Sunday. Orly airport police said. The Syrians took similar action against French diplomats in Damascus.

Meanwhile, in Paris, police were trying to determine if Carlos was connected to the bombing in front of a building housing an Arab-language weekly, Al Watan Al Arabi, on the rue Marbeuf. The magazine, a supporter of Iraq, had accused Syria of carrying out the assassination on Sept. 4, 1981, of the French ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Delamare.

According to police sources, French security forces suspected that a Syrian terrorist team was on its way to France to take action against the magazine, and measures were taken to guard the publication. An Arab journalist who appeared on French television with his face shadowed said he believed that Carlos was employed by Syria and directing the squad.

According to Arab sources, the principal authors of the exclusion text are the PLO and Syria. Much of it merely repeats language adopted in February by the assembly, asserting that Israel "is not a peace-loving member state" and calling on nations to break all relations with Israel.

One new feature would condemn the United States for vetoing Security Council resolutions against Israel. The latest U.S. veto, on Tuesday, killed a resolution rebuking Israel for the Easter violence at the Dome of the Rock mosque in Jerusalem, that began when an Israeli soldier killed two persons in a shooting spree.

In the Security Council Thursday night, the United States joined the other 14 members in supporting a statement urging "an end to all armed attacks" in Lebanon and asking all factions to reinstate the cease-fire that began nine months ago.

On Wednesday, Israeli planes attacked guerrilla positions south of Beirut, killing at least 23 persons, after an Israeli soldier died in a land-mine explosion in southern Lebanon.

This is one reason why no serious move to expel Israel has occurred in the past. There are no provisions in the UN Charter that would allow the UN to take action against a member state on the ground that its delegation represents only the white minority in the country.

Democratic and Republican administrations have warned that the United States would respond vigorously if Israel were unseated. Washington has never spelled out what it would do, but it could cut or block its 25-percent contribution to the UN budget, boycott the assembly or both.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Jaruzelski Calls for National Accord

WARSAW — Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski renewed a call Friday for national accord but stressed that his government would continue its struggle against those who rejected the offer.

He made the statement in a closing speech after a two-day meeting of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee that was mainly devoted to the country's economic crisis, state television said.

Gen. Jaruzelski said his government expected to halt the economy's downward slide by the end of 1982. But he was quoted as saying that a decrease in foreign debts and a tangible improvement of living standards could not be expected until 1990.

Israeli Minister Sentenced for Theft

TEL AVIV — Aharon Abuhazzeira, the Israeli minister of labor, welfare and immigration, was fined and given suspended prison sentences Friday for stealing charity funds while he was mayor of Ramle.

Mr. Abuhazzeira, 43, is the first Israeli Cabinet minister convicted of a crime. He said he will resign, a move seen as a signal of intent not to bring down Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition government, which depends on Mr. Abuhazzeira's three-man National Religious Party for its thin parliamentary majority.

Mr. Abuhazzeira was sentenced to suspended terms of 30 months on a charge of theft by an executive, 18 months for breach of trust by an executive and three months for breach of trust by a civil servant. He was fined 3,500 shekels (\$174). The light sentence means he cannot be stripped of his parliamentary seat. Mr. Abuhazzeira said he would appeal the sentence to the Supreme Court.

S. Korea Frees 8 Christian Leaders

SEOUL — Authorities freed on Friday eight Christian leaders who were detained after they issued a statement urging the recall of the two top U.S. officials in South Korea.

The Korean Christian Action Organization last weekend demanded the recall of Ambassador Richard Walker and Gen. John Wickham, commander of U.S. forces in Korea, in connection with alleged remarks which they said insulted the Korean people. The U.S. officials were misquoted, their spokesman said.

The Christian leaders' statement came under fire on grounds it was likely to help the cause of the Communist regime in North Korea and strain relations with the United States. Senior prosecutor Kim Kyung Hae said the decision to free the leaders was made in order to foster national reconciliation and also because those involved had shown repentance.

Spain Reaffirms Nuclear Arms Ban

MADRID — Spain will never allow nuclear weapons on its territory, even after joining NATO, Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca said.

The minister repeated Spain's position Thursday when asked about a comment by the Belgian chief of staff, Gen. Willy Gontier, that nuclear missiles might have to be installed in Spain after it enters the North Atlantic Treaty Organization later this year. The general made the remark to a reporter during a visit to Spain.

Mr. Perez Llorca said in a statement, "Spain will always be denuded even if we are in the Atlantic alliance, as are Norway and other countries." Spain banned nuclear weapons from its territory in 1966.

In Brussels, spokesmen for Premier Wilfried Martens and Defense Minister Freddy Vervens said Thursday that Gen. Gontier's statement did not reflect the government's view.

North Yemen Gets New Ally

As Ties With U.S. Weaken

(Continued from Page 1) to the Soviet Union and concluded a deal that congressional sources placed at "well in excess of \$1 billion."

The shock to Washington of this North Yemen-Soviet accord apparently cooled the ardor of the Carter administration for sending additional arms to San'a and also may have blocked the development of a major economic or military assistance program.

Thus, three years after proclaiming to Congress the vital importance of North Yemen to Saudi and U.S. interests, the United States is providing this country with \$25 million to \$30 million annually in economic assistance and has just started a military sales program worth \$11 million.

Since President Reagan came to office, not a single high-ranking State Department or administration official has visited the country for talks.

As for its attitude toward the war, the Saudi government says as little as possible about it. In fact, the Saudi authorities act as if the fighting simply does not exist.

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Hopes Fade for Falklands Solution

(Continued from Page 1)

foot (12-meter) waves and winds of more than 75 mph.

The official did not say how many ships were around South Georgia or how close they actually were.

Until the Argentina invasion, South Georgia had been governed as a dependency of the Falklands.

In Buenos Aires, a high-ranking military source said Friday that British ships "are now within helicopter and plane range" of South Georgia. He said the main British fleet was also within "striking range of our planes" but added "there has been no fighting so far."

U.S. intelligence sources said Thursday that they expected the fleet to attack South Georgia, where 300 to 400 Argentine troops

reportedly are stationed, and use it as a base for action against the main Falklands chain, 450 miles off Argentina.

The British Defense Ministry maintained a strict silence about the fleet's exact location and battle plans. But it did announce that the fleet had gone on "defense stations" — a phrase meaning that one half of each ship's company was at battle stations, with the other half ready to join them on a moment's notice.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, accompanied by Admiral Sir Terence Lewin, chief of the defense staff, made a

two-hour visit Friday to navy headquarters in a London suburb and was briefed by the navy commander in chief, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, and members of his staff.

"The visit implied no heightening of tension," a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

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Bid to Oust Israel at UN Intensifies

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Radical Arab nations and the Palestine Liberation Organization have begun their most determined effort to expel Israel from the General Assembly.

A text of a draft resolution circulating among delegates declares that Israel has persistently violated the UN Charter and calls on the assembly "to review Israel's status" when the assembly reconvenes in September.

The text, a working paper, has been prepared for an "emergency special session" on the Palestinian question. Israel's behavior is expected to be discussed Tuesday or Wednesday by an overwhelming margin.

Warning by Blum

Israel's delegate, Yehuda Z. Blum, met privately Friday with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to discuss the draft. Mr. Blum said, "I told him that any attempt to tamper with Israel's status as a full and equal member can only damage the organization, perhaps fatally."

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The Israeli delegate said Mr. Perez de Cuellar "fully understood the depths of my concern."

Bush Starting Tokyo Talks On Trade, Defense Policies

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO — Vice President Bush arrived in Tokyo Friday on the first stop of a five-nation tour of Asia and the Pacific. He is expected to touch on Japan's \$16 billion trade surplus with the United States and its defense policies.

The two-week tour will also take Mr. Bush to South Korea, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and possibly China.

Mr. Bush will meet for 90 minutes on Saturday with Premier Zenko Suzuki and briefly with Yoshio Sasaki, the foreign minister, and Shintaro Abe, the minister of international trade and industry.

Bush told reporters in Washington he was making the trip to reaffirm the commitment of the United States to its Asian allies, not to negotiate trade issues. But Mr. Suzuki is expected to brief him on a new program to be announced May 7 to open Japan's markets to foreign goods and reduce its foreign trade surplus.

Several hours before Mr. Bush arrived, 8,000 Japanese farmers marched to the gates of the U.S. Embassy to protest liberalization of farm imports. Japan already is the largest single buyer of U.S. farm products.

On Thursday, the Japanese Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, in a rare display of unity by members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the opposition, including the Communists, unanimously adopted a resolution opposing the easing of import barriers.

Naokazu Takeuchi, spokesman for the Japan Consumers Federation, which has asked the government to block farm imports, said cheaper food prices must take second place to food self-sufficiency.

Mr. Takeuchi said, "We can't trust the lives of 117 million Japanese to American farmers."

His concern apparently stems from the Nixon administration's ban in 1973, without advance notice, on U.S. soybean exports to Japan. The ban was later lifted.

In Washington, Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige announced Thursday that the United States and Japan had agreed to establish a working committee at the deputy assistant secretary level to resolve a broad range of high-technology trade issues.

One pressing problem, according to department officials, is Japanese acquisition of 80 percent of the U.S. market for 64K random-access-memory chips, integrated circuits containing more than 65,000 memory cells.

U.S. officials said they hoped the committee would tackle problems of industrial cooperation, access to government-sponsored research and development, the flow of patents and technology, and mutual market access.

U.S. officials said a stopover in Peking at the end of Mr. Bush's trip was still under discussion. The purpose would be to try to ease the strain in relations caused by President Reagan's decision to sell \$60 million worth of military spare parts to Taiwan.



Vice President Bush, escorted by a Japanese protocol officer, steps from a plane in Tokyo at the beginning of his tour.

Ruling Bloc Wins Election In Malaysia

Heavily Chinese Party Suffers Major Setback

From Agency Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Prime Minister Mahatir bin Muhammad has won an overwhelming election endorsement for his program of increasing productivity, reforming Malaysia's civil service and stamping out corruption.

Speaking after Thursday's landslide election victory of his National Front coalition, Mr. Mahatir, 56, said that he wanted to build a nation respected around the world. His policies are generally pro-Western.

The 11-party front, which includes the main parties of the country's Malays, Chinese and Indians, won 110 of the 121 parliamentary seats counted so far for the 154-seat Parliament and retained control of all 11 peninsular state governments. Counting for one state was delayed.

Four more days of voting will be allowed in remote areas of Borneo, where 32 Parliament seats are at stake. When that voting is completed it appears likely that the Front will match its total of 133 seats in the previous Parliament.

Opposition Setback

The Chinese-dominated Democratic Action Party, one of the two main opposition parties, retained only 6 of its 16 parliamentary seats. The other, the Islamic Party, retained its five parliamentary seats.

The opposition parties earlier conceded that they would not be able to form the government, but asked voters to give them one-third of the seats in order to deprive the National Front of the majority needed to amend the constitution.

A new aspect of Mr. Mahatir's victory was the support given the Front by the Chinese community despite predictions that the Chinese-dominated cities would follow tradition and support the Democratic Action Party.

Mr. Mahatir, regarded as a Malay nationalist in his early political career, has been accused in the past of catering to the fears of the Chinese, who make up about 35 percent of the population of 13 million.

The prime minister assumed office last July, succeeding Hussein bin Onn, who retired because of poor health. Mr. Mahatir is now expected to bring some young technocrats into his Cabinet, although he said Friday that there would be no radical changes.

Foreign Policy

His sweeping election success will allow him to pursue his foreign policy of strengthening Malaysia's links with Japan and South Korea for purposes of industrialization.

Mr. Mahatir has already introduced a restrictive trade policy against Britain. Malaysia's former colonial ruler, and one of his first major problems will be to continue the momentum of his ambitious industrial and defense programs in a worsening economic climate.

He has taken the position that U.S. forces should remain in Southeast Asia to offset Soviet power. While he said the superpower rivalry is dangerous, he added that "lack of U.S. interest is also bad. It gives the feeling to the Russians they can do anything they like."

During the voting, there were no incidents. More than 5,000 troops had been placed on special alert, particularly in northern areas where the Islamic Party was campaigning on religious lines. More than 75 percent of the six million eligible voters took part in the election. Voting is not compulsory.

Thai General Pledges To Crush Communists

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

NAKHON SI THAMMARAT, Thailand — Despite government casualties of at least 40 dead and 200 wounded in the last two months, the military commander of Thailand's southern peninsula insists that he will destroy the region's Communist Party of Thailand and banish its influence permanently.

Gen. Harn Leenanond said in an interview Sunday that his forces first would destroy the region's 3,000 Communist guerrillas. Then, he said, they would move to the extreme south and neutralize the Thai-based elements of the insurgent Communist Party of Malaysia and several Islamic separatist groups that are demanding autonomy for the four southernmost provinces: 750,000 Moslems.

Vehicles Searched

Gen. Harn has been the commander of the Fourth Army Region, which stretches south from the Isthmus of Kra to the Malaysian border, since late September. He has a reputation among Thais and Westerners as a medical strategist, an ambitious officer and a man of relatively democratic political views.

Signs of his stepped-up offensive are visible everywhere along the few good highways and in the provincial capitals of Thailand's mid-South, between Chumphon and Songkhla.

Soldiers at checkpoints search

vehicles for weapons. Troops in jeeps and trucks roam highways that the military concedes are controlled after dark by robbers and insurgents. Helicopter gunships whirl overhead.

The mid-South includes the provinces of Ranong, Surat Thani, Phangnga, Nakhon Si Thammarat and Trang. The region is the traditional home base of the southern wing of the Communist Party of Thailand.

The government's costliest, most successful and best publicized campaign this year resulted in the capture of what Gen. Harn calls the southern "nerve center" of the Thai Communists. The attack, against a base known as Camp 508, on Chong Charn mountain, produced most of the government's recent casualties.

Regular army troops, typically moving in behind locally recruited rangers, used helicopter gunships, transport helicopters, small bombers and light artillery in the assault.

The attack was said to have dispersed the Communists into neighboring mountains and into the more populous lowlands on both sides of the peninsula's spine.

Gen. Harn and his aides have been showing visitors captured weapons and supplies. The Communists' arms are mostly old rifles but include Chinese machine guns and American-made M-16 rifles. Most of the weapons, Gen. Harn said, had been obtained in raids on police and army outposts, and not from abroad.

The government has blamed local Communists for a recent wave of attacks on its troops, the Thai National Railways and Surat Thani's government building.

The most spectacular of those attacks took place on March 19 when about 40 pounds of TNT exploded in a parked truck, shattering the Surat Thani government building. It killed 7 persons and wounded more than 50, most of them government employees.

Gen. Harn and the provincial governor said separately that the bombing was an attack upon the plans of each for ridding the region of Communists and criminals.

Uniformed local Communists have been boarding crowded buses and calling village "seminars" to deny complicity in the bombing. Some Thais, however, suspect, but without having concrete evidence, that a business rivalry involving corrupt government officials may have been the cause of the blast.

Gen. Harn rejected a request to visit Camp 508, saying his troops there were being relieved and that bands of "three to five" Communists were still hiding in the nearby jungle. "They're waiting for us to leave," Gen. Harn said. "So we don't leave."

Former commanders of the Fourth Army Region tended to attack and withdraw, he explained. His own plan is to hold the mountains, build roads through the passes and set up new settlements of farmers and miners, he said.

He would not say where his troops would strike next but several firefights have been reported lately from mountainous areas near the peninsula's west coast, in the provinces of Krabi and Phangnga.

Budget Talks in U.S. Focus on New Strategy

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House and congressional budget negotiators, deadlocked over the details of a budget compromise, are focusing on the possibility of simply setting overall targets for spending and taxes for next year's budget.

The politically difficult details would then be left to Congress, which would be directed to produce the specific legislation needed to reach those fiscal goals.

The possible new strategy emerged Thursday as negotiators expressed increasing pessimism about the prospects of reaching a detailed, comprehensive compromise. Such a strategy would enable White House officials and congressional leaders from both parties to break the current impasse and declare their monthlong budget negotiations a success.

By letting Congress decide on the details, the negotiators could finesse the hitherto unresolvable disputes over the Democrats' efforts to repeal the third year of President Reagan's cut in income taxes and the Republicans' bid to cut specific programs such as Social Security.

A two-hour negotiating session at the White House on Thursday focused on setting overall targets, according to several persons familiar with the negotiations. The negotiator-meeting Friday.

The negotiators acknowledged that they had no assurances that Congress would accept any detailed compromise that they might reach.

"If we got an agreement on the numbers, we still would have to leave it up to the two Houses of Congress on how to get to those numbers," Rep. James Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas and the House majority leader, said.

He added that support for the new strategy had increased during the negotiations. Negotiators disagreed, however,

on what role Mr. Reagan would play if the proposed strategy were adopted. Republicans insist that the president must be able to campaign against repeal of the third year of the tax cut; Democrats believe the heart of the strategy would be leaving the details to Congress.

There is general agreement on the target of reducing next year's deficit to about \$95 billion through a combination of spending cuts and tax increases. The administration now estimates that the president's proposed budget would result in a deficit of \$102 billion, but the Congressional Budget Office predicts that it will be \$121 billion.

Reference Point

The administration's Office of Management and Budget estimates that without any changes in existing programs or taxes next year's deficit would reach \$180 billion, and it is this figure which has become the reference point for the negotiators in trying to reach agreement on a combination of about \$90 billion in spending cuts and tax increases.

In the discussions thus far, there has been general agreement on a target of \$30 billion in new taxes. In addition, the White House has proposed reductions of \$5 billion in military spending, \$18 billion in benefit programs and \$5 billion in discretionary programs such as education and health. It also suggested savings of \$20 billion through management initiatives and of \$4 billion through federal pay cuts.

Several new proposals were placed on the bargaining table at Thursday's session. "I'm pleased that it appears that both sides are advancing ideas," said Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader. "There's movement, and I'm encouraged by that."

The senator also rescinded his threat to have Budget Committee members begin drafting a bill next week, "as long as they're making reasonable progress."

General Sees Russia Close To Laser Arm

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lt. Gen. Kelly H. Burke, chief of Air Force research and development, has said the Soviet Union could launch a laser anti-satellite weapon in the next five years but contended that it would be "ineffective" except as a political and propaganda weapon.

Gen. Burke said Thursday that an "effective" Soviet weapons system in space would probably not be possible until the late 1990s. He said there were "enormous technological challenges."

"I think we could do at least as well," he said. "Meanwhile, we ought to keep a fast pace to keep on a program of our own." He said the United States and the Soviet Union are about equal in laser technology.

Gen. Burke said a fledgling Soviet anti-satellite system would be less effective than the anti-satellite program that the United States is developing. The U.S. effort involves launching a "vehicle" from F-15 fighter planes that uses infrared sensors to guide the missile toward an enemy satellite.

Gen. Burke added that if the Russians did launch an anti-satellite arm, "I would hope we'd keep it all in perspective if they did that for political reasons."

The General Accounting Office, a congressional investigative arm, this month urged the Pentagon to speed a "constellation of laser test stations in space" to counter a possible Soviet missile attack.

Most Air Force officials say a major space weapons program is crucial. The Defense Science Board, the Pentagon's technical advisory group, has recommended continued research.

But Richard L. Garwin, who has served as a government adviser on military issues, has stressed that various countermeasures, such as reflective screens and decoys, could defeat the laser weapon, generally at a far lower cost than developing the lasers.

Senator Says Pentagon Withholds Troop Plan

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on defense has charged that the Pentagon failed to inform his panel of a plan to send 21,000 more troops to Western Europe and provided no explanation for the increase.

Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska, who is also the assistant Senate majority leader, told Pentagon officials at a subcommittee hearing on Thursday that "since 1975, there has been a slow and steady buildup without informing Congress" of about 58,000 more U.S. troops in Europe, including the 21,000 to be sent this year and next.

It was the second consecutive day that Sen. Stevens and other panel members pounded Pentagon officials with hostile questions about the size and cost of U.S. forces in Western Europe and Japan and with threats to reduce those forces because of a belief that allies are not doing enough in their own defense.

It was also the second day that Pentagon officials did not have information available to answer Sen. Stevens' questions about the troop increases and costs or to straighten out possible discrepancies in the figures being used by the committee and the Pentagon.

'Evasive Answers'

Sen. Mark Andrews, a Republican from North Dakota, told Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard N. Perle at the hearing on Thursday that he had given the senators no answers with respect to the 21,000-troop increase. In 17 years of such hearings, the senator claimed, "I've never seen such evasive answers."

Mr. Perle had sought to assure the panel that there was "no intent to sneak in" more forces and that eventually the Pentagon and the committee staff would get to the bottom of the numbers problem.

Nevertheless, the hostility and confusion evident at these hearings occurs at a time when Congress is

certain to make cuts in the military budget and when sentiment for bringing back some U.S. troops, an idea that the Pentagon strongly opposes, seems to be growing in Congress.

Sen. Stevens said that Congress had been told to reduce the military budget by \$4 billion to \$6 billion and demanded to know on what basis the Pentagon was asking to increase forces in Europe. Because the Pentagon officials did not seem to know exactly what increases, if any, were being made, they essentially did not answer the question.

Stennis Warning

To emphasize the concern in Congress over the NATO costs issue, Sen. John C. Stennis, the Mississippi Democrat who for many years was chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, joined the panel and warned the Pentagon witnesses that Congress wanted and was entitled to a usable estimate of the costs.

Mr. Perle had explained that it was difficult and even misleading to try to estimate precisely the costs of the U.S. commitment to NATO, which Sen. Stevens claimed have risen to \$133 billion, because those forces could serve elsewhere if necessary, such as in the Gulf. He said that they would cost a lot even if based in the United States.

The debate over the increases in troop levels centers around the overall increase of 58,000 since 1975, which Sen. Stevens says he learned from Pentagon statistics but which Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci disputed in the hearing on Wednesday. The planned increase of 21,000 troops this year and next in addition to the 37,000 troops already in Europe comes from material supplied to a Senate Armed Services manpower subcommittee on Feb. 26 by Undersecretary of Defense Fred C. Ikle.

Sen. Stevens said he was startled and appalled to discover this since "we have never been told" about it.

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Reagan Seeks TV Slot To Reply to Program

By Steven K. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, angered at what its officials called a "misleading" portrayal of its economic policies on a CBS News television documentary, has asked the network Thursday for a half-hour in prime viewing hours to present one side of the story. CBS turned down the request.

The request Thursday was made in a telegram to Van Gordon Sawyer, president of CBS News, from David R. Gergen, assistant to the president for communications. Mr. Gergen charged that the documentary, "People Like Us," reported by Bill Moyers and broadcast Wednesday night, had been unfair in its depiction of the families that it portrayed as victims of administration budget cutbacks, and that the network had refused his earlier request to present a rebuttal.

In rejecting the request, Mr. Sawyer said that his examination of three families, as well as a church-sponsored food program, had been part of the ongoing coverage by CBS News of the issues related to the administration's economic and budgetary program.

He added that the extensive coverage which CBS News has and will continue to provide to administration viewpoints, do not believe that a special administration rebuttal broadcast to this documentary is called for.

Below the Belt

In announcing the request Thursday, Mr. Gergen told reporters that President Reagan saw the one-hour program on CBS Wednesday night and directed his staff Thursday to examine the data of the specific cases cited. "Frankly, this was below the belt, and we're going to respond," Mr. Gergen said.

On the program, Mr. Moyers presented the three cases as "people who have been slipping through the safety net and are falling away" as a result of U.S. government cutbacks.

The three were an Ohio man with cerebral palsy who had lost

his disability benefits, a Wisconsin woman who moved her 13-year-old ailing daughter to an institution because she felt that cutbacks in Medicaid, the health insurance program for the poor, would prevent her from being cared for at home, and a New Jersey woman who left her job and went on welfare to qualify for Medicaid.

In response, officials at the Department of Health and Human Services disputed the data on each case and charged, that, together, they had created a misleading impression. At a news conference, the officials said that in some cases the individuals had lost benefits because of policies at the state level or policies enacted before Mr. Reagan took office.

Although Mr. Gergen said repeatedly that CBS News had been unfair, and that a rebuttal was called for "in the interest of fairness," administration officials ruled out using any legal steps that might involve the "fairness doctrine" of the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Gergen took pains to say that he did not dispute the right of CBS News to air the program. "We're not arguing this as a First Amendment case," he said. "We're arguing it as a matter of basic fairness."

He said any viewer would feel "a powerful sense of sympathy for the individuals involved," but that there were "serious questions about whether aspects of the case as presented were misleading."

On the program, Mr. Moyers opened with a segment of Mr. Reagan saying that "those who depend upon the rest of us, can't be assured that the social safety net of programs they depend on are exempt from any cuts." Mr. Moyers then said: "It has not worked out quite that way."

At the program's conclusion, he said, "There's no question but that federal programs which help the poor are riddled with waste and fraud." He added that Mr. Reagan had "chosen not to offend the rich, the powerful and the organized" in his budget cuts, but to "take on the weak" with a budget that "falls most heavily on the poor."

Yet the poverty rate in the states defined by the Census Bureau as being in the south was still more than a fifth higher than the national average of 12.5 percent. In Mississippi, a fourth of the population



CANADIAN WELCOME — A police officer salutes Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France as they arrive at Mr. Trudeau's residence in Ottawa. Mr. Trudeau, on a six-day visit to Canada, said that France seeks to improve relations with Ottawa without alienating French-speaking Quebec.

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THE WORLD HAS HAD *enough*... OF HUNGER, INJUSTICE, WAR.

IN ANSWER TO OUR CALL FOR HELP, AS WORLD TEACHER FOR ALL HUMANITY,

THE CHRIST IS NOW HERE.

HOW WILL WE RECOGNIZE HIM?

Look for a modern man concerned with modern problems—political, economic, and social. Since July, 1977, the Christ has been emerging as a spokesman for a group or community in a well-known modern country. He is not a religious leader, but an educator in the broadest sense of the word—pointing the way out of our present crisis.

We will recognize Him by His extraordinary spiritual potency, the universality of His viewpoint, and His love for all humanity. He comes not to judge, but to aid and inspire.

WHO IS THE CHRIST?

Throughout history, humanity's evolution has been guided by a group of enlightened men, the Masters of Wisdom. They have remained largely in the remote desert and mountain places of earth, working mainly through their disciples who live openly in the world. This message of the Christ's reappearance has been given primarily by such a disciple trained for his task for over 20 years.

At the center of this "Spiritual Hierarchy" stands the World Teacher, Lord Maitreya, known by Christians as the Christ. And as Christians await the Second Coming, so the Jews await the Messiah, the Buddhists the fifth Buddha, the Moslems the Imam Mahdi, and the Hindus await Krishna. These are all names for one individual.

His presence in the world guarantees there will be no third World War.

WHAT IS HE SAYING?

"My task will be to show you how to live together peacefully as brothers. This is simpler than you imagine, My friends, for it requires only the acceptance of sharing."

"How can you be content with the modes within which you now live: when millions starve and die in squalor; when the rich parade their wealth before the poor; when each man is his neighbor's enemy; when no man trusts his brother?"

"Allow me to show you the way forward into a simpler life where no man lacks; where no two days are alike; where the Joy of Brotherhood manifests through all men."

"Take your brother's need as the measure for your action and solve the problems of the world."

WHEN WILL WE SEE HIM?

He has not as yet declared His true status, and His location is known to only a very few disciples. One of these has announced that soon the Christ will acknowledge His identity and within the next two months will speak to humanity through a worldwide television and radio broadcast. His message will be heard inwardly, telepathically, by all people in their own language.

From that time, with His help, we will build a new world.

WITHOUT SHARING THERE CAN BE NO JUSTICE;
WITHOUT JUSTICE THERE CAN BE NO PEACE;
WITHOUT PEACE THERE CAN BE NO FUTURE.

This statement is appearing simultaneously in major cities of the world.

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U.S.A.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	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(Continued on Page 12)

Sales Flours are unofficial
 o—New yearly low, u—New Yearly high.
 Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing
 table are annual distributions based on the last quarterly or
 semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends and
 payments not designated as regular are identified in the
 following footnotes.

a—Also extra or bonus, b—Annual rate plus stock dividend,
 c—Liquidating dividend, d—Declared or paid in preceding 12
 months, t—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, i—
 Paid this year, j—Issued, k—Deferred or paid this year, or
 deferred or paid in preceding 12 months, l—New issue, m—
 Occurrence since liquidation, n—Paid in preceding 12 months
 or declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividends, t—
 Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value or
 no dividend or ex-dividend date.

d—Ex-dividend or ex-rights, v—Dividend and sales in full
 i—Sales in full

cld—Cold, wd—When distributed, wh—When issued, wwh—
 without warrants, wt—Without warrants, wtt—With warrants.

i—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under
 the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such companies

Arts Travel Leisure

هكمان التمثيل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Weekend

U.S. Fashions: Fresh Faces

by Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK — The fashion pendulum has swung back when a noted Paris designer such as Sonia Rykiel comes to the Perry Ellis collection here. Rykiel's claim to fame is a pair of knitting needles and Ellis does some pretty inventive knits himself. So what about some ideas crossing the Atlantic in the other direction for a change?

That was not the only encouraging sign in the American fall and winter collections, which began this week. Another fascinating change is in the structure of the whole U.S. fashion pyramid. It used to be that Seventh Avenue dominated the scene, its machinery and market so big it could not accommodate individual talent, which invariably got crushed.

Now, things have changed. There are not only stars and superstars — such as Bill Blass, Halston, Oscar de la Renta, Calvin Klein, Ellis and Ralph Lauren — but also a whole cast of newcomers, outsiders so to speak, who are sitting on the rim but are ready to explode any minute. Hardly a day goes by without somebody mentioning a new name, a new talent — very much like Paris.

As in Paris, these younger designers are doing their own thing and working from downtown lofts, far away from the bottom-line-oriented Seventh Avenue. They know that somehow they are going to make it because now there seems to be an appreciation for individualistic designers, whereas years ago all America did was to copy Paris. Today, New York entrepreneurs understand and invest in fashion.

The interesting thing is that the money now comes not only from Seventh Avenue backers but also from art angels.

The most striking example is Julio Espada, known as Julio, who has had his ups and downs and is now back on the scene with the help of art dealer Xavier Fourcade. Julio says Fourcade treats him as he would a De Kooning.

Julio, a 26-year-old Puerto Rican, scored his first success at 18 in a small Madison Avenue boutique where he was discovered by Jackie Onassis. His trademark was simple, one-size-fits-all clothes with expensive fabrics and exquisite workmanship.

He built up a clientele of society women and show-business stars such as Lena Horne. By the time he was 20, he was at the head of a multimillion-dollar business, discovered the jet set and promptly lost it all when his partner left him.

He has been back in business for a year and a half and is starting with a different attitude. His new setup is a cheerfully modern four-floor building, way downtown on Washington Street, where he controls his production. He has 45 accounts, including Saks, Neiman-Marcus and Bloomingdale's and he is beginning to sell in Europe. He is still doing silk and simple shapes, and appeals to well-heeled women with an international style. His prices are high — \$300 to \$2,500 retail.

Michael Vollbracht, from Kansas, was originally an illustrator doing ads for Bendel, then Bloomingdale's. He now designs grand entrance clothes for strong personalities such



Michael Vollbracht in his showroom, painting a canvas of his beaded azalea print long dress.

as Paloma Picasso, Diana Ross and Elizabeth Taylor. "I'm not a fashion designer, I'm an artist," he says of himself. "My greatest friend as a child was a coloring book," he adds, as he finishes giant canvases, due the next day, for Saks Fifth Avenue's windows.

He is the enfant terrible of American fashion, with a reckless showiness that does not always endear him to high and mighty fashion pros. "I have a big mouth," he admits.

His clothes are also difficult. Although he sells to Bergdorf-Goodman and other establishment stores, he says, "Lots of people don't like my clothes. They're too much of a statement." Barbara Sinatra wore a quilted bedspread of his as a cape to a recent party. "I costume women," he says. "I don't know how long the party will last but I lose it."

His \$1.5-million business employs 25 people and he has 4 licenses. His prices, with \$3,500 the average for an evening dress, attract rich women from Texas and Los Angeles who, he claims, wear his clothes to entertain at home. But he is starting a lower-priced line backed by Manhattan Industries.

Asked if he felt like an outsider, he says: "Yes, I never did belong. I'm a maverick."

Carolina Herrera is another newcomer who has done very well for herself. A society woman from Caracas, Herrera, 42, has a husband.

Continued on page 9W



Designer Julio with his printed silk jacquard vest dress.

Melina Mercouri, Rocking a Cradle Of Civilization

by Joseph Fitchett

ATHENS — The spacious office of Greece's Minister of Culture feels crowded these days with slightly anarchic, good-humored bustle. Urgent dossiers are brought in by aides, many of them young and in jeans. The minister is talking on one, sometimes two, of the half-dozen telephones arrayed on her big desk, which is gradually disappearing as the heaps of files grow.

She jots frequent notes on the cigarette pack always close at hand. While she talks animatedly, Vico, her makeup man, touches up his hair. Waiting to start filming a day in the busy minister's life, a U.S. television crew tries to find room for maneuver among the gifts overflowing onto the floor: books, paintings, models, puppets, statues left by foreign visitors.

"The whole world passes through here," wails a television producer. He has been trying for three days to catch Melina Mercouri alone. (Filmmaker Jules Dassin has been heard complaining: "I'm her husband, and I can't get her alone.")

Emerging from behind her desk and snapping her fingers to catch her secretary's attention over the conversations humming around her, the minister complains: "I'm giving a press conference to the world today, but I'm not getting any work done."

The public appearances, despite her complaints, appear to be part of her role as the Socialist government's best-known international ambassador.

The 56-year-old politician retains striking traits of the actress who created a memorable image of postwar Greece as the compassionate prostitute in "Never on Sunday." The legs, surprisingly long, the husky voice, the generous mouth and gestures — all survive despite the fatigue that horn-rimmed glasses and the thick makeup cannot entirely banish. On the government bench in parliament, she is a striking figure in blond hair and blue leather skirt with fishnet stockings. The media clamor for her.

She refuses most interview requests, thereby exposing herself to criticism from detractors who accuse her of being temperamental and fearful of tough questions. In fact, she says, she begrudges the time away from the dossiers she is trying to master. The U.S. television show is partly an attempt to undo some anti-American remarks ("Reagan? His acting was bad, and his ideology is worse") she made shortly after Greece's Socialists won office last October.

She also appears eager to correct the impression left by her emotional demands for other European governments to return artistic treasures removed from Greece in the 19th century.



Melina Mercouri.

ry. When she announced that Britain ought to return the Elgin marbles, Lord Avon (son of the late Anthony Eden) sneered in the House of Lords that, even if Britain wanted to return them, the marble reliefs from the Parthenon would not be safe in Athens because its pollution rots surviving monuments of antiquity. "Lord Avon's offer is very nice because our Socialist government is going to clean up the environment, so Britain can safely return our property then," Mercouri replies.

In fact, she retains few illusions about recovering the reliefs from the British Museum. She would settle, she says, "if they would give us back a piece so we could reconstruct the whole Parthenon frieze with a degree of authenticity."

Her feelings are warmer about France. Continued on page 10W

In Thailand, the War Is Over in All But Memory

'When the GIs Come Back?' Winnie Asks

Some Never Left

by Jim Slack

TAKLI, Thailand — Above the entrance of a garden restaurant on the dusty main street of Takli, 200 kilometers north of Bangkok, a sign reads: Winnie's. It is one of only two signs in English (the other is for a barber shop) left in this Thai city of 30,000, the site of a U.S. air base during the Vietnam war.

The sign, freshly painted each year, beckons any returning GI to the warm embrace of Winnie, the effervescent proprietor of Takli's best restaurant. In earlier days she was also the owner of 52 trim bungalows rented by U.S. officers and civilian contractors.

Business is good at her restaurant, but she misses the convivial GIs. After a 10-year period when the base was opened and closed several times, the Americans left in 1976, turning the buildings and runways over to the Royal Thai Air Force. With them, the Americans took their F-105 fighters and other aircraft, their light-hearted banter and their free-spirited ways.

Winnie has lost her bungalows and an adjacent restaurant — cheated out of them, she insists — and forced to move to a new place down the road. She presides there now, nursing her resentments, nostalgia, and imploring the occasional American visitor, "When the GIs come back?"

Her brown eyes mist over as she remembers the young airman. "They real gentlemen. Sometimes get drunk but usually behave very nice. They have very hairy job, you know. Sometimes they come my restaurant one night and fly Vietnam next day. Some — they never come back. They grown men but to me they look just like babies." And she buries off her voice breaking as she scolds an overly boisterous customer.

Takli misses the GIs too. The city is an agricultural center for the vast rice, maize and vegetable farms spread in all directions over the flat, fertile plains of central Thailand. The city has a resilient economic base.

Foreigners have passed Takli's way for centuries. The city prospered when the Americans came, but it was the merchants, artisans, tailors and 3,000 "goodtime girls" who flocked here from outlying areas who prospered most. The merchants sold genuine Thai handicrafts and dubious antiques weathered in the hot sun or aged in a rice paddy. Tailors swiftly fitted the airman with jackets and T-shirts proclaiming in bold letters the buyer's loyalty to Texas or Popcorn.

People tried to have fun. Playful talk sometimes slipped fiery peppers into a bowl of noodles. As a GI tucked into the steaming bowl, the cafe staff and a few gr-



gling onlookers braced for the explosion. It came almost on cue as the peppers, nestled under the noodles, hit their target. Gasping in mock agony, the victims shot up out of their chairs as the audience burst into good-natured laughter. The GIs were only playing their expected role, going along with what Thais call *sanuk* — a word implying mischievous fun. A moment later, the airman joined in the laughter.

When the GIs left, so did most of the outsiders, including the girls, many of whom married captains and corporals alike; others moved to larger cities. Most massage parlors and bars are now shuttered, their neon signs dangling. On the two-kilometer strip where the GIs frequented off-duty, a visitor can see the faded signs. The fashionable Mustang Bar sags, empty and windblown. The Blue Sky Club has become a garage. The Gay Bar, which was not a gay bar, is closed.

The Passion Fit and Heavenly Massage Parlor is only a facade. Its concrete interior is a playground for Thai boys and girls booting a soccer ball. Furtive and darkened, the Darling Lady Massage Parlor is still in business. The few dance halls still open feature combos playing sweet and sad Thai songs and their versions of Western ballads.

Several of the musicians in Takli remember when the GIs shouted for Beatles hits and frugged the night away. "Now we sound like Guy Lombardo," one of the musicians says. "You know who he is?"

Winnie is still popular, but now the customers are Thais from the town and the air base. Sometimes she points to the 20 framed base. Sometimes she points to the 36th air force given her by the Americans. Her favorite declares her lifetime membership as honorary "Gunfighter Extraordinaire" of the 36th air "Gunfighter Wing" — F-105 pilots. Tactical Fighter Wing — F-105 pilots.

Often she chats with her longtime friend, the

Rev. Michel Coutand, a Catholic priest from France who, for 16 years, has nurtured a one-man mission in Takli. Father Mike, as the Americans called him, speaks perfect Thai and impeccable GI. The 50-year-old priest and the 47-year-old Winnie are the joint custodians of the base. On a drive through Takli and its environs, Father Mike points to a number of schools, roads and temples financed and built by U.S. Civic Action teams.

The GIs are long gone but 50 of their children remain. Some are black, some blond — all occasionally hear gibes regarding their ancestry. Father Mike helps with the children and cherishes them, seeing them as the inevitable legacy of foreign armies.

Life goes on in Takli. Crops are harvested in the countryside and funneled through the city. Takli residents remember the GIs with a shrug and a grin. They were mostly nice fellows and, for foreigners, had a keen sense of *sanuk*.

by Debra Weiner

KORAT, Thailand — On most afternoons, inside the windowless Veterans of Foreign Wars canteen here, nearly 20 middle-aged American men gather. The red painted floor is peeling. Pictures of jet fighters exploding in midair, a drawing of a Green Beret is peeling. The greasy remnants of the daily American specials — meat loaf, BBQ pork on a bun, beans and ham hocks.

Down the lane from the Jumbo Massage Parlor, across the way from the Thai temple Wat Chaeng Nai, tucked inside the tumble-down Seri Hotel, the sunless VFW restaurant serves these old soldiers as home, or the closest thing to it.

"Everybody's got to be somewhere," explains a thickset former officer stationed at the head of a long table. At the height of the Vietnam war, he was one of tens of thousands of U.S. soldiers based here. When, in the mid-1970s, the U.S. military installations scattered throughout Thailand were closed, he was among the several hundred Vietnam veterans who decided to stay put.

"Make no mistake about it," he stresses. "Our loyalty first of all is to the United States. If we had to make a choice, the U.S. is our country, though, of course, that doesn't mean we don't enjoy living here."

Quickly he lists the virtues of Thailand: its beauty, its people, the low cost of living. A three-bedroom house in this northeast provincial capital rents for about 1,000 baht (roughly \$43) a month. Village prices are even lower; a small house might cost only 400 baht. Too, the food is good, and the women lovely, as well as agreeable.

Still, he concedes, at times it's nice to be with Americans, which is why he often comes to the canteen. Named after Karl Richter, a 24-year-old pilot who was killed in action over North Vietnam on his 198th mission, VFW Memorial Post 10217 is a place where his former comrades can go. There are four VFW posts in Thailand, with roughly 600 members. The Korat chapter has about 70 members, but is said to be the most active and is the only one with a canteen.

Unlike U.S. chapters, members of the Korat post do not march in parades, hold beauty pageants or have a band. They do, however, lay wreaths — on Thai and U.S. war veterans days. They also pay school bills for a deceased serviceman's daughter. And this year these former soldiers, most of whom wore military stripes for more than 25 years, were scheduled to sell hot dogs and hamburgers at Korat's bi-centennial fair.

More often, however, the veterans are active

only down at the canteen. They arrive early in the morning and stay into the night, drinking away their time. They support their Thai families (most were previously married to American women) on their military pension. "Most of the people are between jobs," says the retired officer. "Or," he continues, pointing his chin at the men on either side of him, "on a personal mission of their own."

"If you talk with him," warns the former officer, "remember: He speaks for himself and not the VFW."

"Here, sit down," the loud one says, pulling up an extra chair. He introduces himself as 48-year-old Fred Amsten from New Jersey, who joined the Air Force at age 17, volunteered to leave a wife and five children and go to Vietnam and who, after 22 years in the military, has lately been doing mostly nothing.

"I'll tell you why we don't go back. Because we're all *moko*, that's Thai for angry or upset. We know we won't be accepted back there because of what we did. And what did we do? We joined the military, thinking we'd be doing good."

Amsten was trained as an electrician. One day, however, he read a notice that crew members were needed for some special work. He signed up and became a tailgunner, flying secret search-and-destroy missions over Cambodia — for an extra \$200 a month. "I thought I was going to be killing Communies," he says, pouring out a glass of local whiskey. "Humm. Have you ever looked down a machine gun and seen women and children fall? That's right, I could see who I was killing. Sure, what I did, I did on my own. I didn't have to fly. I didn't have to pull the trigger. I did it for the money. Three times. But hell, what a way to earn money."

He takes a long drink. "So I made a mistake. I killed a lot of the wrong people. So now I have to live with it. All I want to do is live a peaceful life somewhere and die of consumption within two years."

No one says anything for a long while. Amsten just sits there with the glass of whiskey resting against his forehead. Finally the man sitting opposite him breaks the silence. "You're not the only one, Fred. Most of us in here have guilty consciences."

"Or are disheartened," says a gray-haired, roundish man wearing a pink shirt. "I'm Joe Falumbo," he says and extends his hand. "I was a fireman in the Army. Twenty-five years. I got back from Vietnam thinking I'd get a job in the States, easy, and it turns out I could swich equipment. The only work I could

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The art market

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Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage

by David Galloway

ARNSBERG, West Germany — Josef Voss first became interested in birdcages in 1955 when he converted part of his firm's production of household wares to the manufacture of wire birdcages. Four years later, in Utrecht, he discovered a graceful model from the 17th century, bought it and thus founded a collection that opened to the public in 1965 as the world's only museum of birdcages.

There are now more than 300 rare examples in the Arnberg museum, Deutsches Vogelbau-museum, complemented by engravings and lithographs, a reference library and extensive documentation of the birdcage as a motif in painting. Since antiquity, many bird-fanciers have preferred no-frills, low-cost housing in willow or reed, but architectural whimsy has also spun palaces in glass, raised rosewood cathedrals, cast-iron-work porcelain domes ornamented with gold filigree.

In addition to floor models, to cages that stand, lean, hang or revolve, there are traveling models to suit the most imperial taste. The glory of the Arnberg collection is a two-story mahogany cabinet fitted with 20 cages, each with a pair of polished-crystal bowls and enamel plaque. Built in the 16th century and inlaid with delicately banded marquetry, it is a triumph of the French cabinetmaker's art.

For slightly less-privileged travelers there is a three-story replica of the Hotel Pupp in Karlsruhe, complete with towers and terraces and lofty galleries for afternoon promenades.

The caging of birds, not merely to be fattened for a feast but to please the eye and ear, has an ancient history, but first became a widespread fashion in the late 16th century. Formerly, the Spanish carefully controlled the export of melodic "sugar birds" from the Canary Islands, excluding females from the export trade and extorting princely prices for the males. Only the most fortunate hostess could receive her guests with such a living jewel perched on her forefinger.

Female canaries had clearly been smuggled aboard a schooner that went around Elba in 1650, for the escaping birds rapidly multiplied in the island's mild climate. The offspring of those castaways provided the stock with which the Italians began the first systematic breeding. One section of the Arnberg museum documents these early birdcages, which became a major cottage industry in Europe.

Parakeets, parrots and cockatoos were also cherished drawing-room ornaments, and each exotic traveler clearly required sumptuous quarters. Not only architects and designers were pressed into service; in 1711 the first of



countless scientific treatises on the birds' housing problem was published in Avignon. Fashionable excesses grew to extreme that Rabelais' Pantagruel satirized these palatial residences as "vast, magnificent, opulent, sumptuous, extravagant and architecturally marvellous." Other observers were less critical: birdcages figure prominently in canvases by Watteau, Lancret and Boucher, in Meissen groupings by the great master, Johann Kändler.

Despite systematic breeding in Europe and a thriving import trade with India, Africa, Australia and South America, feathered pets remained a luxury for generations, as most quickly died from mites. The thrifty owner who then had his macaw stuffed had to contend with the invasion of moths — a problem

he shared with those who opted for the feathered mechanical bird in a gilded cage.

In contrast, devotees are quick to point out that today's caged bird can expect a lifespan 10 times that of his cousins in the wild. But improved health conditions were paralleled by architectural decline. The twilight of Art Nouveau would produce the last stately homes, and the Arnberg museum offers a choice example from 1910 in hammered brass with cocoon-shaped crystal drinking bowls. Long before World War I, mass-manufactured wire cages had already made such extravaganzas obsolete.

Deutsches Vogelbau-museum, Caselliusstrasse 13, 5760 Arnberg, tel: 2932/4591. Open Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; admission free.

Saved From the Blight of Obscurity

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Every now and then, Drouot auctions will focus attention on one of those artists who somehow slipped through the net of art history: Félix Buhot (1847-98) is one of them.

Except for an exhibition in Paris at the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1980 and another in Caen last year, little has been done to propel Buhot into the limelight. A sale conducted by Paul Renard at Drouot this week provided a rare opportunity to understand why fine or even remarkable works of art can be so neglected. Buhot's misfortune lies first in the fact that his achievement is primarily his engravings, rather than his paintings.

Moreover he suffers from a severe handicap: He escapes categorization. Buhot was neither a conventional academic artist nor a declared avant-garde militant, which in his life span essentially meant being an Impressionist.

This may be partly due to his provincial background. Buhot, born at Valognes in Normandy, studied under Leccoq de Boisboudran, Jules Noël and Léon Gaucherel, now all but completely forgotten and certainly steeped in the most bourgeois down-to-earth painting tradition. Soon he was given a teaching position at the Collège Rollin, again a no-nonsense sort of institution.

And having mastered the technique of etching, he gave greater attention to it than to any other medium. This training hardly prepared him to produce any earth-shattering compositions or spearhead a movement.

He did not do any such thing. But because he was a supremely skilled craftsman unconcerned with doctrinaire schools and their clear-cut boundaries, he helped more than most to

show how often trends we think of as totally separate phenomena cut across each other.

An etching of 1877 called "Le Retour des Artistes aux Champs-Élysées" is a sweeping view of the avenue with silhouettes serving to mark out the perspective, not unlike Eugène Gallien-Laloue's Parisian street views. But the silhouettes are very sketchy and there is a lightness of touch about the perspective that is very far from Gallien-Laloue. In fact, one is almost reminded of some of Jongkind's pencil sketches. The price of 4,572 francs (about \$780) greeted the superb impression of 1877 offered at the Drouot sale.

In some rare cases, Buhot went to the extreme of academic-style illustrative drawings. But then he would make up for it by his inventiveness in composition. In "L'Hiver à Paris," an etching done two years later, the main view covers a large rectangular area tucked into one big corner with a frieze of small-size illustrations in a vertical band at the left and more illustrations in a horizontal frieze at the top. The effect achieved is brilliant and the two impressions offered in succession each went up to 5,800 francs.

But Buhot could also be as good as any Impressionist. A dry-point, "L'Orage," comes close to Impressionist landscape as any other despite its source of inspiration: a Constable painting. The light and shadow effect conveyed through parallel strokes is particularly striking. It soared to 4,640 francs — a large price.

A more frequent mood with Buhot was the subdued sunset-style romanticism associated with the Barbizon school. "Les Bergères, Soleil Couchant" combining etching and dry-point, done in 1881, is in that mood — with Turner-like quality to the handling of some surfaces

diluted in light. At 4,505 francs — the price reflecting the public's feeling of admiration — it is a lot for a little-known artist.

Interestingly, most of Buhot's drawings were not much more expensive. A small drawing in crayon heightened with white, "Les Boulevards à Paris," was a superb buy at 3,712 francs — this anticipates some of Bonnard's early drawings. It cost only 1,740 francs to get a delightful study in crayon of donkeys on a country lane, harking back to the 18th century with its feel for cute animals. The reason for the low pricing lies precisely in Buhot's versatility — he practiced many styles and, although he was no imitator, he always reminds you of someone. Commercially nothing is worse than an artist whose manner cannot be characterized.

The only relatively high prices were paid for the bigger drawings with a coloristic effect. An admirable view of a harbor in pen, sepia wash and white that could have been done by Jongkind in the 1870s went up to 7,515 francs — a third of what the 9.5-by-14-centimeter sketch would be worth if by Jongkind — and a brilliant study of sailing boats at sea equalling Jongkind's best was expensive for an unknown artist's drawing at 5,220 francs, although highly desirable as a work of art.

Chances are all in relative terms were the paintings. If Buhot means anything at all to most connoisseurs, it is as an engraver, not as a painter. A view of the moonlit bay at Dieppe was sold for 21,455 francs, another view in the same series for 6,960 francs. Here the style is entirely original, ironically enough, but the artist's production in this line is very limited and a few paintings by a little-known master most famous for his etchings will never be worth an awful lot of money however good they may be.

A Peek Into Vuillard's Secret World

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — "Everything about him is unobtrusive, secretive," wrote Raymond Escholler in his "French Painting: XXth Century" about the minimalist painter Edouard Vuillard. The truth of this observation is most clearly to be seen in a small but fine exhibition of Vuillard's work at JPL Fine Arts, 24 Davies Street, W.1 to May 12.

In the show are four works that may be termed archetypal Vuillards. "The Lawn" is an oil painting, done about 1900, of a circular patch of turf into which three small circular flower beds have been cut, a composition of a great variety of tones of green, and seen from high above, a tall viewpoint giving a bird's-eye view.

"The Visitor" (c.1905), also oil on board, again uses this high-window viewpoint and portrays in quiet genteel colors the quiet courtyard of a country house. The visitor of the title is opening one of the tall gates in the yard wall, and is about to enter. It is very conceivably a portrait of the artist himself, an unimposing overcast figure, visiting a friend, typically arriving by the kitchen door rather than making a grand entrance at the front of the house.

The third, "Andréville: Reading Beneath the Trees" is another harmonious, gentle portrayal of a quiet moment, exactly the theme that best suits Vuillard's understated manner. The fourth, "Dinner by Lamplight, rue de Calais" was painted about 1913 in a medium perfected by Vuillard himself — *peinture à la colle* — a term for which there is no exact English equivalent. Meaning literally "painting with glue," the method consists of mixing proportion of paste with pigment, which gives a much more tractable medium, capable of being used as thinly as watercolor or as thickly as creosote.

"Dinner by Lamplight" is a representation of the dining room of the artist's Paris house on the corner of the rue de Calais and the Place Vintimille (now the Place Adolphe-Max) to which he moved with his

mother in 1906. It is a quintessential Vuillard, in which lamplight falling on people, furniture and tableware makes a rich and cozy pattern of comfortable living.

Other paintings *à la colle* in the exhibition are "A Country Road," a large vertical landscape panel sparsely painted in fall colors against a hazy sky, and an equally large work, "The Illusionist," which portrays the wings of a variety theater with entertainers waiting their turn to go on.

Several other works emphasize Vuillard's interest in and involvement with the theater, which began in 1893/4, the first season of Lugné-Poe's Théâtre de l'Œuvre. Vuillard began the decor for the initial production, Ibsen's "Rosmerholm," and following it a year later with the decor for the same playwright's "The Master Builder." On show are two small pastels from this period, "The Theater Box" and "Black Pierrot," a watercolor design for the program of Lugné-Poe's rival, Le Théâtre Libre; and a much later (1931) study for "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Escholler, writing in 1937, was also of the opinion that Vuillard was "the last great portrait painter [in France]." In this exhibition, certainly, even the sketches and studies by which his portraiture is represented show this greatness. These display an extraordinary consistency over more than 30 years, from the oil sketch of a little girl in profile, "Annette" (c.1906), and the oil sketch on board of "Suzanne Deprie" (c.1920) to the enchanting pastel of "Irene" (c.1927) and the preliminary drawing for the "Portrait of Mme. Weir" (c.1938).

In his portraiture, as in his landscapes, his interiors and his theatrical pieces, Vuillard concentrated the whole of his force and energy into the matter in hand. He realized how intense was this concentration, for in a letter to his friend, the painter Maurice Denis, he wrote: "Whatever I have the good fortune to be working at, I am working at because I have complete faith in the idea which impelled me to begin the work. As for the end result, I don't trouble myself about that at all."

Shakespeare Show

NEW YORK — When John Barrymore climbed into a suit of armor before the battle scene in a 1920 production of "Richard III," he faced a problem. The fight scene called for running and jumping, dipping and dodging, and the armor weighed more than 50 pounds. To make matters worse, he wore a large wad of cloth on his left shoulder to simulate Richard's humped back.

Fortunately, a New Jersey metalworker had foreseen the problems. He built intricate overlaps and hinges into the armor, distributing the weight evenly and allowing Barrymore a wide range of movement. And the craftsman pounded out a space over the left shoulder to accommodate Richard's hump.

Barrymore's custom-fit armor can be seen at the Museum of the City of New York, Fifth Avenue at 103d Street, in "The Bard on Broad-

way: Shakespeare on the New York Stage," through Sept. 6. The armor stands among 28 costumes and more than 1,000 props, photographs, stage designs, playbills and posters documenting more than a century of Shakespeare in New York.

"We want to show off our collection," says Wendy Warnken, curator of the exhibition.

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In Thailand Continued from page 7W

get" — he pauses a moment, an awkward smile slipping across his face — "was as a dishwasher earning \$10 a night."

As a retired tech sergeant, Palumbo receives \$583 a month from the U.S. government. With that amount he can "live like a king" in Thailand. "But in the States, I couldn't make it. I just couldn't make it."

He has lived here now for more than 10 years. He and his Thai wife and two adopted children are the only ones in the village of Chokchai, 29 kilometers from Korat, who speak English. Like most of the veterans, he hasn't bothered to learn Thai properly. Nor does he like rice. He and the other VFW members take turns going five hours by bus into Bangkok to purchase from the Saigon Bakery

what is reputed to be the best French bread in Thailand.

Palumbo makes the trip to the canteen about three times a week. At home, he admits, he often gets bored. He is a fan of country and western music and has over 300 tapes. He listens to Voice of America broadcasts and the American Forces radio, and reads the English-language daily newspaper from first page to last, including the want ads. When he gets very bored, he goes to sleep.

"I'm not here by choice," he confesses. "If I could get a job in the States, I'd go back. And I'd wager that if you asked, 8 out of 10 of the others, would say the same." He looks at his watch. "Well, excuse me now, but it's a long ride home." Nodding goodbye to those near

enough to notice, he collects his bread order and goes to the door.

It is nearly dusk. Several multicolored trishaws are parked in front of the canteen. A woman vendor in a green sarong and a bamboo hat the shape of a lampshade passes by. Palumbo stops beneath the small, red VFW sign nailed to the plywood, concealing what should have been a windowfront.

"You know," he says, "I meant what I said in there. If I could get a job in the States, I'd be back there right now. I would, no kidding." And carrying the bread in one hand and waving with the other, he turns toward his bus, the only American on the block.

Melina Mercouri Continued from page 7W

where a sister Socialist government apparently has promised to lend Greece the Venus de Milo. "She traveled to Japan. I'm sure she'd like to see Greece, and Greeks who can't afford to travel to Paris want to see her," Mercouri says. Greece, she continues, has no claim for return of the Venus or the Winged Victory of Samothrace, the two glories of the Louvre's collection of Greek antiquities.

Mercouri's mission, as she conceives it, is to enliven Greek culture for Greeks — including archaeology. "You dig anywhere in Greece, and likely as not you'll find a miracle," she says, adding: "But archaeology is in conflict with our people." Inadequate compensation for treasure reported to the authorities and long delays while officials hold construction at ancient sites are two abuses she wants to correct.

Bringing home, even temporarily, outstanding pieces of Greece's heritage is part of her drive to enliven Greek culture for Greeks. "It's the main, perhaps the only permanent, thing

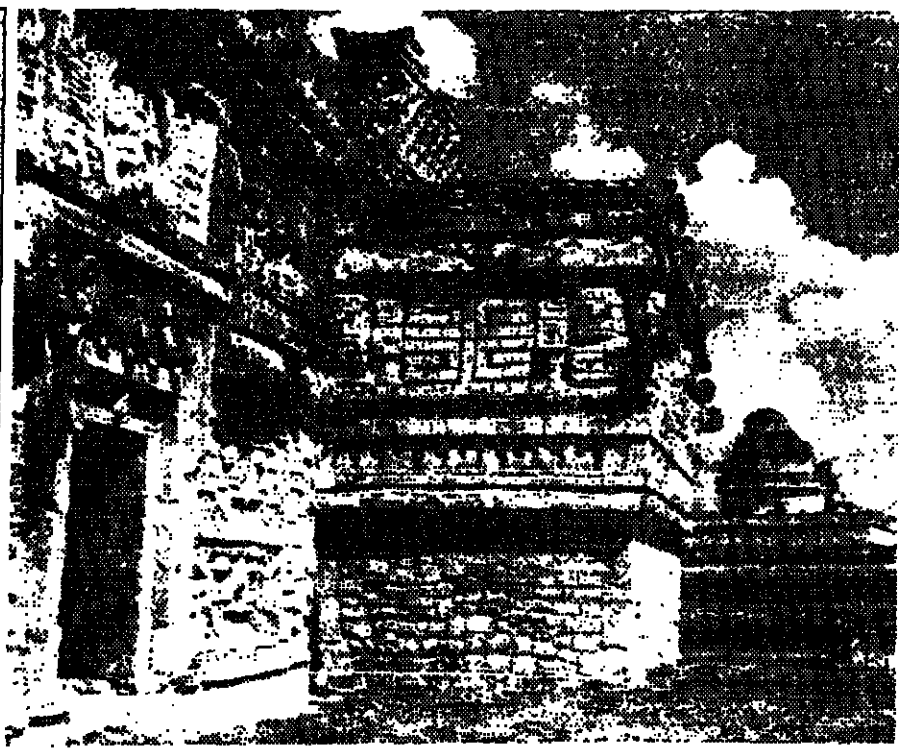
we have in this country," she says. She is also determined to decentralize cultural facilities. "The provincial libraries are horrid, dark and cold places with a few damp books," she says. She is confident her budget will be doubled: "I've been raising money since the resistance, so I'm not going to stop now."

The resistance was political opposition to the junta of colonels who ruled Greece from 1967 to 1975. Mercouri was in exile, often in the United States, using her stardom to criticize the Athens regime. Most of her fellow ministers were caught in Greece and tortured. Under the center-right government that followed, Mercouri became a member of parliament for PASOK, the Socialist party, representing a working-class district in Piraeus, the port of Athens. With 40 percent of Greece's population piling into Athens, the city is ringed with shantytowns packed with people and devoid of electricity, sewerage or most other amenities. Mercouri's documentary film about them was banned from Greece's state-run television by the rightist government.

"After being blacklisted for so much of my recent life, I can't get over being in the light," she says, glancing at the sky outside her top-floor office. Chauffeured to work in an official limousine, she still drives her own open-topped jeep to visit constituents in Piraeus, where she remains a symbol of generosity and concern. She tries to infuse the same spirit into the Ministry of Culture, a sprawling bureaucracy that she complains "has no backbone." The ministry was created by the colonels: "They wanted a watchdog ministry, so they could be sure nothing would happen."

Her aim is the opposite: "I can say things that other ministers can't because culture covers so many issues." Already, she has received invitations to visit 18 countries, and she will go to Mexico in June for the first international conference of culture ministers. "Greece is always being described as the 'cradle' of western civilization, and it's time we outgrew the cradle, making our cultural heritage more relevant to Greeks today and to the rest of the world."

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A tourist country par excellence, Mexico is full of discoveries: the mysterious pre-Columbian civilizations... colonial townships... Mexico City, the capital, with its modern buildings, broad avenues, tree-shaded parks, and museums housing striking examples of contemporary art as well as fabulous treasures of the past... not forgetting Guadalajara, an up-to-date city that has retained its old-world charm intact. Then there are numerous beach resorts, some of them, like Acapulco, Puerto Vallarta and Cancun, world-renowned; others more unspoiled, with immense expanses of fine sand fringed with tropical vegetation, such as Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo, Cereyes, and the beaches of Baja California. You can savour Mexican culinary specialties in a wide range of hotels and restaurants; and everywhere in this hospitable country you'll encounter a welcome as warm as the sun that shines all the year round!

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Argentine Finance Company in Liquidation

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's biggest finance company has been put into liquidation, the Argentine central bank announced Friday. The bank said that the existing deposits of the company, Rio Parana Compania Financiera, would be guaranteed as would any new deposits that might be made.

Rio Parana had deposits of 1,125 billion pesos (\$112 million) on December 31, nearly twice as much as its nearest rival, Azopardo. The central bank intervened in Rio Parana's operations last Friday because of irregularities in the company's administration that occurred before Argentina's military occupation of the Falkland Islands. Sources said there had been a run on Rio Parana's deposits since the intervention.

Major Swiss Banks Set Up Gold Brokerage

ZURICH — The three Zurich gold pool banks — Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corp. and Credit Suisse — announced Friday they will set up a precious metals brokerage company.

Establishment of the Premex brokerage house is intended to expand precious metals trading in Switzerland and strengthen the position of the Zurich gold pool, a joint communiqué said.

Premex will serve as an intermediary for transactions in professional trading and will begin operations in the next few months, it said. It will not do any transactions on its own account.

Ashland Blames Loss on 'Near Chaos'

ASHLAND, Ky. — Ashland Oil said Friday its \$11.6-million loss for the second quarter, which ended March 31, resulted from "near chaotic conditions" in the crude oil and petroleum product markets.

It said U.S. petroleum products prices declined during the quarter at a faster rate than crude oil prices. It said its coal operation recorded a second quarter loss because of high inventories and cold weather.

Ashland said it expects improvement in the financial results for its petroleum division in the fiscal third quarter.

Broken Hill Scraps Aluminum Smelter Plan

MELBOURNE — The proposed \$550-million Australian-dollar (\$580-million) aluminum smelter project at Lithium, New South Wales, will be scrapped, Broken Hill Proprietary announced Friday.

It said it had found it impossible to reorganize an acceptable joint-venture arrangement to construct and operate the smelter. The project ran into problems almost a year ago when BHP announced that Amx's Alumax affiliate was withdrawing.

Toray, Elf to Make Carbon-Fiber in France

TOKYO — Toray Industries said Friday it has agreed to set up a joint venture company in France with Elf Aquitaine to make and sell carbon-fiber in the EEC.

The venture, 65 percent owned by Elf and 35 percent by Toray, with an as yet undetermined capital, initially will produce 330 tons of fiber a year near Pau, doubling to 660 tons later.

Otis Elevator, Chinese in Joint Venture

HONG KONG — Otis Elevator has initiated a multi-million dollar joint venture with the Chinese elevator manufacturer Tientsin Lift Co., Francois Jaulin, Otis president, said Friday.

Mr. Jaulin estimated the initial investment would be several million dollars but declined to specify the sum as the application is still before China's newly formed Foreign Investment Review Board.

Otis will hold 33 percent of the shares of the new company, China Tientsin Otis Elevator, with the remaining portion being held by Tientsin Lift.

Shell Canada, Nova Call Off Joint Plans

TORONTO — Shell Canada and Nova, an Alberta Corporation, have agreed to terminate arrangements for joint ownership of various petrochemical projects planned and under construction in Alberta.

Nova senior vice-president Dianne Hall said Thursday there were several major items on which the two companies could not agree. She would not elaborate on what points gave the two companies difficulty.

Husky Oil Operations, a Nova unit, will not continue its 40 percent participation in a synthetic crude oil refinery, slated to be in production by 1984, at Scotford, Alberta. Shell will take full control of the plant.

Sony Eveready Develops New Tiny Battery

TOKYO — Sony Eveready, a subsidiary equally owned by Sony and Union Carbide, said Friday it has developed the world's smallest silicon-oxide battery. The battery, to be used for electronic watches, desk-top calculators and hearing aids, is 5.5 millimeters in diameter and from 1.6 to 2.1 mm thick, compared with the previous record of 6.8 mm in diameter, it said.

Comparing Economies

OECD Makes Apples Equal Oranges

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
LONDON — A new survey showing that the United States had the highest living standards among 15 industrial countries in 1980 takes a fresh approach to the problem of comparing economies with different currencies and price structures.

For the study, released earlier this month, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development used a method that adjusts economic activity in individual countries by using an index known as "purchasing-power parities." The index is based on the actual cost in each country of a representative group of 1,300 goods.

The new method compares what per-capita gross domestic product can actually buy in each country — for example, how many pairs of shoes and how many color television sets.

This provides us with more meaningful comparisons between countries," said Peter Hill, head of the 24-nation organization's statistics division.

This represents a quantum leap forward from the use of exchange rates to make comparisons.

In the past, most efforts to compare economies relied on merely expressing the GDP of various countries in terms of one currency. That method is less accurate, according to the Paris-based OECD, because currency-exchange rates do not perfectly reflect the costs of living in a

country. For instance, if the Japanese yen falls 10 percent against the U.S. dollar, that does not mean the Japanese can buy 10 percent less than before.

Foreign-exchange rates reflect currency traders' expectations of how much demand there will be for each currency in the future, not just what each currency can buy now.

To represent living standards, the study uses per-capita GDP. In 1980, that amounted to \$11,364 in the United States, \$1,542 above the level for the second-ranking country, Luxembourg.

The study did not include Sweden, which also has a high standard of living.

As for prices, the purchasing-power parities represent an attempt to compare the price of a group of goods weighted according to what the economy is producing. In that sense, the OECD measure resembles the "deflator" used by the United States to adjust gross national product for inflation.

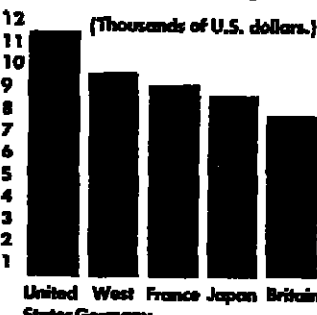
Unlike the U.S. consumer price index, the purchasing power measure includes items not normally bought by households.

Using purchasing-power parities based on 1980 prices and current exchange rates, only West Germany and the Netherlands had higher price levels than the United States. Prices in Britain and France, for example, were 8 and 10 percent below U.S. levels, respectively.

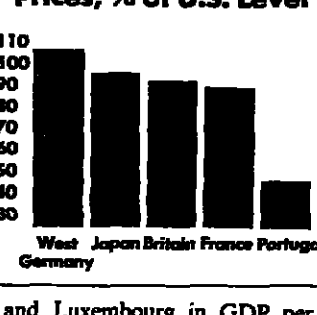
Following the United States and Luxembourg in GDP per capita were West Germany, \$9,428; Denmark, \$9,087; France, \$9,040; Belgium, \$8,724; Netherlands, \$8,614; Japan, \$8,467; Austria, \$8,372; Britain, \$7,629; Italy, \$7,202; Spain, \$5,840; Ireland, \$5,066; Greece, \$4,683; and Portugal, \$3,684.

Here are the price levels, expressed as a percentage of the U.S. level: West Germany, 106; the Netherlands, 102; Denmark, 98; Japan, 96; Britain, 92; Austria, 92; France, 90; Belgium, 78; Luxembourg, 74; Ireland, 44; Spain, 51; Italy, 62; Greece, 40; and Portugal, 32.

1980 GDP Per Capita



Prices, % of U.S. Level



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U.S. Consumer Prices Show Biggest Decline Since 1953

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices fell 0.3 percent in March, the first decline since 1965 and the largest since 1953, the government reported Friday.

At an annual rate, the March decline works out to 3.3 percent, the Labor Department said.

For 1982's first three months, prices rose at an annual rate of 1 percent, the smallest quarterly increase since 1965, after rising at a rate of 5.4 percent in last year's final quarter.

The sizable decline was unexpected; analysts generally predicted a slight rise, on the order of the increases of 0.3 percent in January and 0.2 percent in February.

The White House immediately took credit for the progress on consumer-price inflation, which was 13.3 percent in 1979, 12.4 percent in 1980 and 8.9 percent last year.

Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary, said the reduction is due to "an economic policy that has cut the rate of spending, our support of a stable monetary policy and our policy of nonintervention in the marketplace."

White House spokesman up to now have not emphasized President Reagan's support of the Federal Reserve's tight money policy — a policy that many economists say is largely to blame for high interest rates and severe recession.

One of the leading analysts of price data, Donald Ratajczak of Georgia State University, agreed that the report is a sign the president's anti-inflation policy is working.

"Give the administration credit," Mr. Ratajczak said. "We'll scream at them when the unemployment figures come out." The unemployment rate for March was 9 percent, equal to the post-World War II high.

The Georgia State economist said the fall in the consumer price index probably would be only a "one-month phenomenon." He predicted that prices will rise at an annual rate of 5 percent in the second half of the year.

At a meeting of the congressional Joint Economic Committee Friday, the president's top economic adviser, Murray Weidenbaum, predicted that consumer prices will rise 6 percent or less this year, lower than the previous official Reagan administration forecast of 7.3 percent.

"Inflation, the cruellest tax of all, is coming under control," Mr. Weidenbaum said.

The seasonally adjusted March price decline was led by a 1-percentage point drop in the cost of transportation; gasoline prices fell 4 percent and were down 8.7 percent from a year before. Food and housing costs each dropped 0.3 percent, while interest rates on mortgages fell 1.3 percent.

Medical care and miscellaneous prices, however, rose 1 percent in the month. Entertainment costs climbed 0.5 percent and clothing 0.4 percent.

The recession was not the chief cause of the overall price decline, Mr. Ratajczak of Georgia State said. "Gasoline is the big item," he said, followed by the decline in mortgage interest rates. He said the third most influential factor was a drop in home prices, which could be ascribed to the recession.

March's decline was the biggest since a 0.4-percent fall in November, 1953, the department said. Since then, prices have fallen as much as 0.3 percent in a month only twice, both times in 1954.

On an unadjusted basis, the consumer price index stood at 283.4 percent of the 1967 level, up 6.8 percent from a year earlier.

At the wholesale level as well, prices have been falling. The Labor Department's producer price index fell a seasonally adjusted 0.1 percent.

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Murray Weidenbaum

percent in both February and March, marking the first time since 1976 that those costs have declined two months in a row.

For recipients of Social Security benefits, the latest price figures mean a cost-of-living increase of 7.4 percent July 1, the government said. The increase is based on the 12-month change in the consumer price index.

The automatic Social Security rise, less than last year's 11.2 percent, will raise the average monthly payment for a retired worker to about \$406 from \$379.

U.K. Prices Up 0.9% for March
LONDON — Retail prices in Britain rose 0.9 percent in March, a 10.4-percent annual rate and the lowest level since May, 1979, when Margaret Thatcher became prime minister.

Government figures released Friday were in line with her forecast Thursday that inflation would fall to below 10 percent before the end of the year. The annual rate in February, 1982, was 11 percent.

The fifth decline in retail prices in the past six months brought the inflation rate to less than half the peak level of 21.9 percent in May, 1980. When the Thatcher government took office, the annual rate was 10.3 percent.

Institutional Buying Fuels NYSE Price Gain

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Friday as institutional investors unloaded their cash into the market in the belief the worst of the recession is over. Trading was extremely heavy.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 9.04 points at 862.16. The Dow had slipped 9.70 points Thursday for its largest gain since April 1.

Advances led declines 1040-450, and NYSE volume swelled to about 72 million shares from the 64.47 million traded Thursday.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's money supply, M-1, fell by \$1.9 billion to \$452.5 billion for the week ended April 14.

Stock analysts said investors who had been building their liquidity waiting for stock prices to decline during the market's rout earlier this year have started moving in.

Analysts said the market was still reacting to OPEC's announcement Wednesday that oil production has fallen below the official ceiling.

Salomon Brothers chief economist Henry Kaufman warned Friday that lack of strong financial support for an economic recovery along with Treasury borrowing needs will push long-term interest rates back to their 1981 peaks.

Many analysts believe, however, that the Fed probably will not tighten credit because the economy remains weak, unemployment is rising and the inflation rate is low.

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Honda Agrees Not to Hinder UAW Activities at New Plant

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON — Honda, the first Japanese company scheduled to open an auto manufacturing plant in the United States, will no longer resist organizing efforts by the United Automobile Workers.

The decision, which a Honda representative described as "the beginning of a new era of cooperation," came after a UAW threat of a campaign to encourage Americans to boycott Honda motorcycles and cars.

A Honda spokesman said Thursday that "the dispute is over and this should be the beginning of a new era of cooperation." He declined to discuss details of the agreement. UAW officials did not return several phone calls.

The company, which exports heavily to the United States, is building an auto assembly plant adjacent to its existing motorcycle plant at Marysville, Ohio. When auto production begins early next year, Honda will employ more than 2,500 workers. The motorcycle plant now employs about 400 workers.

Both Honda and Nissan, which is planning a light-truck manufacturing facility at Smyrna, Tenn., have waged a long struggle against UAW representation. Volkswagen of America, owned by the West German auto maker, accepted the UAW when it began production near Harrisburg, Pa., in the mid-1970s.

While the Japanese companies have never explained publicly their opposition to the union, industry sources said the Japanese did not want to be forced into UAW wage patterns that the Japanese regard as excessively high.

The UAW has recently signed agreements with General Motors and Ford scaling back wage increases and other benefits with the announced intention of making the U.S. industry more cost-competitive with Japanese manufacturers.

The union's flexibility as demonstrated in the new contracts may have contributed to the willingness of Honda officials to reconsider their stand.

The Honda agreement could lead to further pressure on Nissan to recognize the UAW as bargaining agent at its Tennessee plant, and it is expected to hold to a minimum any wage discrepancy between Japanese-owned vehicle makers in the United States and their domestic competitors.

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COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain				Beatrice Foods			
Amalgamated Metal				4th Quar.			
Year	1981	1980	1979	Revenue	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,410	1,310	1,310	Profits	2,250	2,250	2,250
Profits	239	57	57	Per Share	74.9	70.7	70.7
Per Share	0.224	0.086	0.086	Year	0.71	0.68	0.68
				Revenue	1982	1981	1980
				Profits	9,720	8,770	8,770
				Per Share	390.1	304.2	304.2
				Per Share	3.80	2.94	2.94
Canada				Commonwealth Edison			
Consolidated-Bathurst				1st Quar.			
1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980	Revenue	1,250	1,180	1,180
Revenue	362	355.5	355.5	Profits	19.9	53.3	53.3
Profits	17.4	36.3	36.3	Per Share	0.80	0.90	0.90
Per Share	0.75	1.13	1.13				
Gulf Canada				Emhart			
1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980	1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,246	1,070	1,070	Revenue	489.00	433.6	433.6
Profits	34.9	92.0	92.0	Profits	20.1	4.5	4.5
Per Share	0.15	0.40	0.40	Per Share	1.45	0.53	0.53
Imperial Oil				General Signal			
1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980	1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	2,005	1,820	1,820	Revenue	40.45	421.6	421.6
Profits	1,005	1,005	1,005	Profits	24.3	28.9	28.9
Per Share	0.58	0.58	0.58	Per Share	1.06	1.05	1.05
Sheriff Gordon				Ingersoll-Rand			
1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980	1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	78.9	80.3	80.3	Revenue	761.7	761.3	761.3
Profits	0.51	1.30	1.30	Profits	14.5	37.1	37.1
				Per Share	1.69	1.84	1.84
				1981 results restated.			
Texas-Canada				McDonnell Douglas			
1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980	1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,205	1,100	1,100	Revenue	1,420	1,420	1,420
Profits	66	91.5	91.5	Profits	46.5	41.3	41.3
Per Share	0.51	0.71	0.71	Per Share	1.23	1.00	1.00
				1981 results restated.			
Philippines				Olin			
San Miguel				1st Quar.			
Year	1981	1980	1979	Revenue	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	5,350	5,080	5,080	Revenue	449.57	521.70	521.70
Profits	283.0	363.5	363.5	Profits	21.97	26.45	26.45
Per Share	2.68	3.44	3.44	Per Share	0.93	1.18	1.18
United States				Revlon			
Amax				1st Quar.			
1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980	Revenue	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	735.2	751.4	751.4	Revenue	557.0	560.0	560.0
Losses	39	70.1	70.1	Profits	28.0	43.7	43.7
Per Share	1.04	1.04	1.04	Per Share	0.63	1.02	1.02
American Brands				Schering-Plough			
1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980	1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	1,200	1,270	1,270	Revenue	493.1	507.1	507.1
Profits	94.7	113.4	113.4	Profits	58.3	68.4	68.4
Per Share	1.63	1.96	1.96	Per Share	1.08	1.27	1.27
Ashland Oil				SmithKline Beckman			
1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980	1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	2,300	2,400	2,400	Revenue	711.4	636.2	636.2
Profits	1081.4	7.2	7.2	Profits	113.83	100.74	100.74
Per Share	0.83	0.83	0.83	Per Share	1.57	1.23	1.23
				1981 results restated to reflect merger of Beckman Instruments with SmithKline Corp.			
Hoff				Standard Oil of Indiana			
1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980	1st Quar.	1982	1981	1980
Revenue	4,700	4,500	4,500	Revenue	7,800	7,800	7,800
Profits	57.5	77.5	77.5	Profits	470.00	377.00	377.00
Per Share	0.65	0.57	0.57	Per Share	1.60	1.29	1.29

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	1M	3M	6M	12M	18M	24M	36M	48M	60M	72M	84M	96M	108M	120M	132M	144M	156M	168M	180M	192M	204M	216M	228M	240M	252M	264M	276M	288M	300M	312M	324M	336M	348M	360M	372M	384M	396M	408M	420M	432M	444M	456M	468M	480M	492M	504M	516M	528M	540M	552M	564M	576M	588M	600M	612M	624M	636M	648M	660M	672M	684M	696M	708M	720M	732M	744M	756M	768M	780M	792M	804M	816M	828M	840M	852M	864M	876M	888M	900M	912M	924M	936M	948M	960M	972M	984M	996M	1008M	1020M	1032M	1044M	1056M	1068M	1080M	1092M	1104M	1116M	1128M	1140M	1152M	1164M	1176M	1188M	1200M	1212M	1224M	1236M	1248M	1260M	1272M	1284M	1296M	1308M	1320M	1332M	1344M	1356M	1368M	1380M	1392M	1404M	1416M	1428M	1440M	1452M	1464M	1476M	1488M	1500M	1512M	1524M	1536M	1548M	1560M	1572M	1584M	1596M	1608M	1620M	1632M	1644M	1656M	1668M	1680M	1692M	1704M	1716M	1728M	1740M	1752M	1764M	1776M	1788M	1800M	1812M	1824M	1836M	1848M	1860M	1872M	1884M	1896M	1908M	1920M	1932M	1944M	1956M	1968M	1980M	1992M	2004M	2016M	2028M	2040M	2052M	2064M	2076M	2088M	2100M	2112M	2124M	2136M	2148M	2160M	2172M	2184M	2196M	2208M	2220M	2232M	2244M	2256M	2268M	2280M	2292M	2304M	2316M	2328M	2340M	2352M	2364M	2376M	2388M	2400M	2412M	2424M	2436M	2448M	2460M	2472M	2484M	2496M	2508M	2520M	2532M	2544M	2556M	2568M	2580M	2592M	2604M	2616M	2628M	2640M	2652M	2664M	2676M	2688M	2700M	2712M	2724M	2736M	2748M	2760M	2772M	2784M	2796M	2808M	2820M	2832M	2844M	2856M	2868M	2880M	2892M	2904M	2916M	2928M	2940M	2952M	2964M	2976M	2988M	3000M	3012M	3024M	3036M	3048M	3060M	3072M	3084M	3096M	3108M	3120M	3132M	3144M	3156M	3168M	3180M	3192M	3204M	3216M	3228M	3240M	3252M	3264M	3276M	3288M	3300M	3312M	3324M	3336M	3348M	3360M	3372M	3384M	3396M	3408M	3420M	3432M	3444M	3456M	3468M	3480M	3492M	3504M	3516M	3528M	3540M	3552M	3564M	3576M	3588M	3600M	3612M	3624M	3636M	3648M	3660M	3672M	3684M	3696M	3708M	3720M	3732M	3744M	3756M	3768M	3780M	3792M	3804M	3816M	3828M	3840M	3852M	3864M	3876M	3888M	3900M	3912M	3924M	3936M	3948M	3960M	3972M	3984M	3996M	4008M	4020M	4032M	4044M	4056M	4068M	4080M	4092M	4104M	4116M	4128M	4140M	4152M	4164M	4176M	4188M	4200M	4212M	4224M	4236M	4248M	4260M	4272M	4284M	4296M	4308M	4320M	4332M	4344M	4356M	4368M	4380M	4392M	4404M	4416M	4428M	4440M	4452M	4464M	4476M	4488M	4500M	4512M	4524M	4536M	4548M	4560M	4572M	4584M	4596M	4608M	4620M	4632M	4644M	4656M	4668M	4680M	4692M	4704M	4716M	4728M	4740M	4752M	4764M	4776M	4788M	4800M	4812M	4824M	4836M	4848M	4860M	4872M	4884M	4896M	4908M	4920M	4932M	4944M	4956M	4968M	4980M	4992M	5004M	5016M	5028M	5040M	5052M	5064M	5076M	5088M	5100M	5112M	5124M	5136M	5148M	5160M	5172M	5184M	5196M	5208M	5220M	5232M	5244M	5256M	5268M	5280M	5292M	5304M	5316M	5328M	5340M	5352M	5364M	5376M	5388M	5400M	5412M	5424M	5436M	5448M	5460M	5472M	5484M	5496M	5508M	5520M	5532M	5544M	5556M	5568M	5580M	5592M	5604M	5616M	5628M	5640M	5652M	5664M	5676M	5688M	5700M	5712M	5724M	5736M	5748M	5760M	5772M	5784M	5796M	5808M	5820M	5832M	5844M	5856M	5868M	5880M	5892M	5904M	5916M	5928M	5940M	5952M	5964M	5976M	5988M	6000M	6012M	6024M	6036M	6048M	6060M	6072M	6084M	6096M	6108M	6120M	6132M	6144M	6156M	6168M	6180M	6192M	6204M	6216M	6228M	6240M	6252M	6264M	6276M	6288M	6300M	6312M	6324M	6336M	6348M	6360M	6372M	6384M	6396M	6408M	6420M	6432M	6444M	6456M	6468M	6480M	6492M	6504M	6516M	6528M	6540M	6552M	6564M	6576M	6588M	6600M	6612M	6624M	6636M	6648M	6660M	6672M	6684M	6696M	6708M	6720M	6732M	6744M	6756M	6768M	6780M	6792M	6804M	6816M	6828M	6840M	6852M	6864M	6876M	6888M	6900M	6912M	6924M	6936M	6948M	6960M	6972M	6984M	6996M	7008M	7020M	7032M	7044M	7056M	7068M	7080M	7092M	7104M	7116M	7128M	7140M	7152M	7164M	7176M	7188M	7200M	7212M	7224M	7236M	7248M	7260M	7272M	7284M	7296M	7308M	7320M	7332M	7344M	7356M	7368M	7380M	7392M	7404M	7416M	7428M	7440M	7452M	7464M	7476M	7488M	7500M	7512M	7524M	7536M	7548M	7560M	7572M	7584M	7596M	7608M	7620M	7632M	7644M	7656M	7668M	7680M	7692M	7704M	7716M	7728M	7740M	7752M	7764M	7776M	7788M	7800M	7812M	7824M	7836M	7848M	7860M	7872M	7884M	7896M	7908M	7920M	7932M	7944M	7956M	7968M	7980M	7992M	8004M	8016M	8028M	8040M	8052M	8064M	8076M	8088M	8100M	8112M	8124M	8136M	8148M	8160M	8172M	8184M	8196M	8208M	8220M	8232M	8244M	8256M	8268M	8280M	8292M	8304M	8316M	8328M	8340M	8352M	8364M	8376M	8388M	8400M	8412M	8424M	8436M	8448M	8460M	8472M	8484M	8496M	8508M	8520M	8532M	8544M	8556M	8568M	8580M	8592M	8604M	8616M	8628M	8640M	8652M	8664M	8676M	8688M	8700M	8712M	8724M	8736M	8748M	8760M	8772M	8784M	8796M	8808M	8820M	8832M	8844M	8856M	8868M	8880M	8892M	8904M	8916M	8928M	8940M	8952M	8964M	8976M	8988M	9000M	9012M	9024M	9036M	9048M	9060M	9072M	9084M	9096M	9108M	9120M	9132M	9144M	9156M	9168M	9180M	9192M	9204M	9216M	9228M	9240M	9252M	9264M	9276M	9288M	9300M	9312M	9324M	9336M	9348M	9360M	9372M	9384M	9396M	9408M	9420M	9432M	9444M	9456M	9468M	9480M	9492M	9504M	9516M	9528M	9540M	9552M	9564M	9576M	9588M	9600M	9612M	9624M	9636M	9648M	9660M	9672M	9684M	9696M	9708M	9720M	9732M	9744M	9756M	9768M	9780M	9792M	9804M	9816M	9828M	9840M	9852M	9864M	9876M	9888M	9900M	9912M	9924M	9936M	9948M	9960M	9972M	9984M	9996M	10008M	10020M	10032M	10044M	10056M	10068M	10080M	10092M	10104M	10116M	10128M	10140M	10152M	10164M	10176M	10188M	10200M	10212M	10224M	10236M	10248M	10260M	10272M	10284M	10296M	10308M	10320M	10332M	10344M	10356M	10368M	10380M	10392M	10404M	10416M	10428M	10440M	10452M	10464M	10476M	10488M	10500M	10512M	10524M	10536M	10548M	10560M	10572M	10584M	10596M	10608M	10620M	10632M	10644M	10656M	10668M	10680M	10692M	10704M	10716M	10728M	10740M	10752M	10764M	10776M	10788M	10800M	10812M	10824M	10836M	10848M	10860M	10872M	10884M	10896M	10908M	10920M	10932M	10944M	10956M	10968M	10980M	10992M	11004M	11016M	11028M	11040M	11052M	11064M	11076M	11088M	11100M	11112M	11124M	11136M	11148M	11160M	11172M	11184M	11196M	11208M	11220M	11232M	11244M	11256M	11268M	11280M	11292M	11304M	11316M	11328M	11340M	11352M	11364M	11376M	11388M	11400M	11412M	11424M	11436M	11448M	11460M	11472M	11484M	11496M	11508M	11520M	11532M	11544M	11556M	11568M	11580M	11592M	11604M	11616M	11628M	11640M	11652M	11664M	11676M	11688M	11700M	11712M	11724M	11736M	11748M	11760M	11772M	11784M	11796M	11808M	11820M	11832M	11844M	11856M	11868M	11880M	11892M	11904M	11916M	11928M	11940M	11952M	11964M	11976M	11988M	12000M	12012M	12024M	12036M	12048M	12060M	12072M	12084M	12096M	12108M	12120M	12132M	12144M	12156M	12168M	12180M	12192M	12204M	12216M	12228M	12240M	12252M	12264M	12276M	12288M	12300M	12312M	12324M	12336M	12348M	12360M	12372M	12384M	12396M	12408M	12420M	12432M	12444M	12456M	12468M	12480M	12492M	12504M	12516M	12528M	12540M	12552M	12564M	12576M	12588M	12600M	12612M	12624M	12636M	12648M	12660M	12672M	12684M	12696M	12708M	12720M	12732M	12744M	12756M	12768M	12780M	12792M	12804M	12816M	12828M	12840M	12852M	12864M	12876M	12888M	12900M	12912M	12924M	12936M	12948M	12960M	12972M	12984M	12996M	13008M	13020M	13032M	13044M	13056M	13068M	13080M	13092M	13104M	13116M	13128M	13140M	13152M	13164M	13176M	13188M	13200M	13212M	13224M	13236M	13248M	13260M	13272M	13284M	13296M	13308M	13320M	13332M	13344M	13356M	13368M	13380M	13392M	13404M	13416M	13428M	13440M	13452M	13464M	13476M	13488M	13500M	13512M	13524M	13536M	13548M	13560M	13572M	13584M	13596M	13608M	13620M	13632M	13644M	13656M	13668M	13680M	13692M	13704M	13716M	13728M	13740M	13752M	13764M	13776M	13788M	13800M	13812M	13824M	13836M	13848M	13860M	13872M	13884M	13896M	13908M	13920M	13932M	13944M	13956M	13968M	13980M	13992M	14004M	14016M	14028M	14040M	14052M	14064M	14076M	14088M	14100M	14112M	14124M	14136M	14148M	14160M	14172M	14184M	14196M	14208M	14220M	14232M	14244M	14256M	14268M	14280M
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Reds Put an End To Braves' Streak With 2-1 Victory

ATLANTA — Bruce Berenyi allowed five hits, over 6½ innings and drove in the winning run with a fifth-inning single Thursday night to enable the Cincinnati Reds to snap Atlanta's 13-game winning streak with a 2-1 victory over the Braves.

The Braves set a modern major-league record by winning their first 13 games of the season.

Trailing, 1-0, the Reds scored twice in the fifth when they got at

led off with a walk, advanced to second on a walk to Chris Chambliss, moved to third on a wild pitch and scored on a groundout by Bruce Benedict.

The Braves, who left nine runners on base, had two other scoring opportunities. They failed to score in the fourth after Murphy and Chambliss led off with singles. They also loaded the bases with one out in the seventh before reliever Tom Hume ended the threat by getting Glenn Hubbard on a flyout to short right field and Claudell Washington to bounce out. Hume earned his third save.

Brett Butler singled with two out in the ninth but Hubbard flied out to right to end the game. The crowd of 20,701 gave the Braves a standing ovation after Hubbard's ball was caught.

The Braves were quietly philosophical when it was over. "There was no real emotion shown," said Joe Torre, the Braves' manager. "We weren't as excited as the previous 13 games. I think everyone figured we'd just have to start it up again tomorrow."

Brewers 7, Blue Jays 0

In the American League, at Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper and Ben Oglivie hit home runs to support the four-hit pitching of Mike Caldwell as the Brewers routed Toronto, 7-0. Caldwell's complete game was the first for the Milwaukee pitching staff this season. The veteran left-hander improved his record to 1-1, walking one and striking out none.

Tigers 3, Yankees 1

In New York, Chien-Lien hit a two-run homer in the third inning and Jack Morris (3-1) pitched a six-inning game to give Detroit its sixth consecutive triumph, a 3-1 victory over New York. Lemo hit his first homer of the season — a titanic shot into the upper deck in left field — after Lou Whitaker reached base on an error by third baseman Graig Nettles. Tommy John recorded his third loss in as many decisions.

Indians 4, Rangers 3

In Arlington, Texas, Joe Garbano's hit a two-run double in a three-run third inning and Len Barker and Dan Spillner combined on a five-hitter as Cleveland edged Texas, 4-3. Barker (2-1) gave up just two hits and an unearned run before being chased in the seventh.

Mariners 8, Twins 4

In Seattle, Jim Essian had two hits and two RBIs, and Richie Zisk doubled in two runs in a seven-run third inning as Seattle beat Minnesota, 8-4. Mike Moore, a rookie, got his first major-league victory as the Mariners won their third game in a row.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	10	4	.714
Cleveland	9	5	.643
Minnesota	8	6	.571
Seattle	7	7	.500
Los Angeles	6	8	.429
Chicago	5	9	.357
San Francisco	4	10	.286
Philadelphia	3	11	.214
California	2	12	.143
Seattle	1	13	.071

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	13	1	.923
Cincinnati	12	2	.857
St. Louis	11	3	.786
San Diego	10	4	.714
Los Angeles	9	5	.643
San Francisco	8	6	.571
Philadelphia	7	7	.500
Montreal	6	8	.429
Chicago	5	9	.357
San Diego	4	10	.286

Pac-10 Standings			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Seattle	10	4	.714
San Diego	9	5	.643
Los Angeles	8	6	.571
San Francisco	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	6	8	.429
Chicago	5	9	.357
San Francisco	4	10	.286
Seattle	3	11	.214
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Thursday's Line Scores			
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Toronto	10	4	.714
Cleveland	9	5	.643
Minnesota	8	6	.571
Seattle	7	7	.500
Los Angeles	6	8	.429
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The Reds congratulate each other after stopping the Braves' winning streak.

U.S. Hockey Team Falls to B Pool

United Press International

TAMPERE, Finland — Dumped back into the minor league of world hockey, the U.S. national team will undergo massive rebuilding in the coming two years in an attempt to regain the spotlight at the 1984 Olympics in Yugoslavia.

A 5-3 loss Thursday night, its sixth defeat in six outings at the World Hockey Championships in Finland, against an all-NHL team Canada sealed its fate as future member of the select elite nations.

The disaster had taken its course with a 7-3 loss to Italy, whose team had been collected, in the words of Coach Dave Chambers, by reading the complete NHL guide and amateur draft lists backward, looking for names ending with A, O or I and checking if these players could establish Italian citizenship.

A Proud Coach
There was no need for passport capers to form Team U.S.A., but some of the country's most outstanding players were charged with a lack of duty by the Minnesota North Star general manager, Lou Nanne, himself a long-time performer on U.S. Olympic and world tournament teams.

"I'm very proud of the players we had here, they did very well," said the U.S. coach, Bill Selman.

In Arlington, Texas, Joe Garbano's hit a two-run double in a three-run third inning and Len Barker and Dan Spillner combined on a five-hitter as Cleveland edged Texas, 4-3. Barker (2-1) gave up just two hits and an unearned run before being chased in the seventh.

Mariners 8, Twins 4
In Seattle, Jim Essian had two hits and two RBIs, and Richie Zisk doubled in two runs in a seven-run third inning as Seattle beat Minnesota, 8-4. Mike Moore, a rookie, got his first major-league victory as the Mariners won their third game in a row.

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Thursday's Line Scores
Toronto 10-4
Cleveland 9-5
Minnesota 8-6
Seattle 7-7
Los Angeles 6-8
Chicago 5-9
San Francisco 4-10
Philadelphia 3-11
California 2-12
Seattle 1-13

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Mistaking Ambushes for Upsets—A Problem With the NBA Playoffs

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the New Jersey Nets' starting team was about to leave the bench Tuesday night for the opening tap in the mini-series playoff against the Washington Bullets, Coach Larry Brown stared at Buck Williams, the rookie forward.

"Lenny," the coach said, "you tap the ball to Buck."

"I'm Lenny," said Len Elmore, the center, pointing to himself and grinning. "He's Buck."

"I'm all right," Brown said, laughing.

All the other Nets were laughing, too. But it would be their only laugh during a 96-83 loss. Now the Nets had Friday night in Landover, Md., thereby forcing a decisive third game Sunday at home or on the road.

In a National Basketball Association mini-series, the lifespan is short. Too short.

Value of Playoffs

If the NBA playoffs are worth anything, then they're worth more than an opening two-of-three series. Of the 12 teams in the playoffs, the four division champions are awarded byes into the four-of-seven conference semifinals. The eight other playoff teams are confronted with the mirage of the mini-series.

In the 24 previous two-of-three opening series, which began in 1975, eight teams lost the first game at home. Of these eight, only the 1977 Golden State Warriors were able to salvage the series.

In last year's mini-series, three of the four teams with better win-loss records during the season were defeated in their home opener and were soon eliminated: the Los Angeles Lakers, the Portland Trail Blazers and the New York Knicks. Only the Philadelphia 76ers survived.

A Better Idea

The inequity is obvious: four NBA teams struggle through 82 regular-season games to be embarrassed in two or three playoff games.

In the National Hockey League, with its comparable 80-game regular season, the Stanley Cup playoffs open with a three-of-five series. That's dangerous enough for the presumably better teams, as the Montreal Canadiens, the Ed-

monton Oilers and the Minnesota North Stars discovered this year — and as the New York Islanders nearly discovered before winning the decisive fifth game in overtime after trailing the Pittsburgh Penguins by two goals in the final period. But a three-of-five series is fairer than a two-of-three.

The longer the series, the more likely it is that the better team will win; the shorter the series, the more chance of an upset.

If an upset is to occur, it should be earned in a series of more than three games. In a mini-series, it's not really an upset so much as it is an ambush. With the first game on the road, and the other team usually doesn't have enough time to recover.

Two solutions are available: stretch the opening series to a

three-of-five or, preferably, reduce the number of playoff teams from 12 to eight. With only eight teams, no byes would be needed. The four leading teams in each conference would be paired according to their win-loss records on a 1-4 and 2-3 basis in four-of-seven opening series. If an upset occurs then, so be it. An upset is the lifeblood of all playoffs. But let it be an upset, not an ambush.

Fans Aren't Fooled

If only eight teams qualified this year under that format, the Nets would have opened against the Boston Celtics in the first round.

The way it is now, the mini-series cheapens the validity of the NBA playoffs. The mini-series also cheapens their attraction.

For the opener of their first playoff series at Byrne Meadowlands Arena after those lonely years in Piscataway, the Nets drew only 14,015 spectators. During the season they had 18 larger crowds there, including a high of 19,367 for the Celtics, the team the Nets will play in the next round if they get by the Bullets in the mini-series.

When the Knicks lost to the Chicago Bulls, 90-80, in their mini-series opener at Madison Square Garden last year, the attendance was only 14,822, also far from a sellout.

